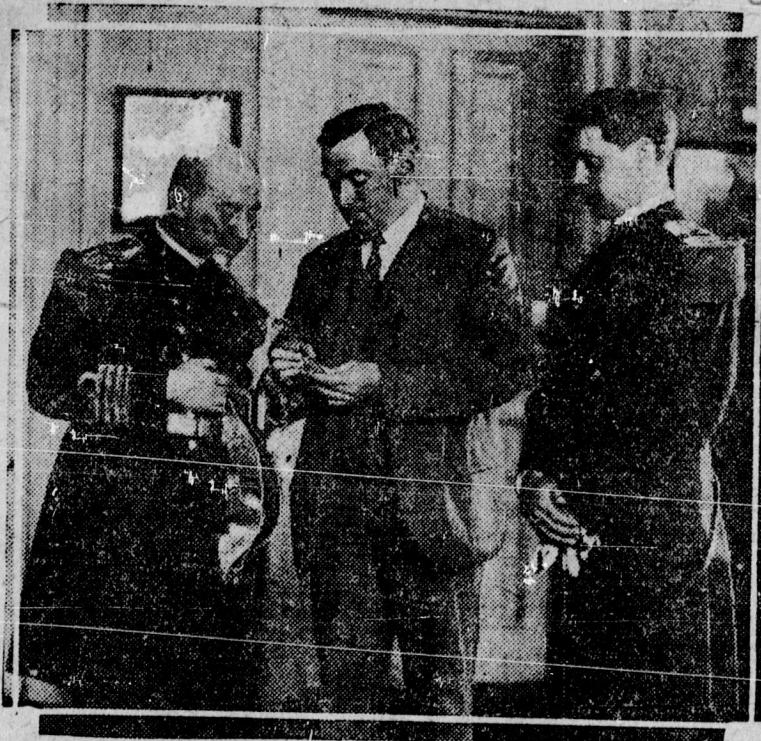


B-12

TRAVELER

SEP. 10, 1924

Argentine Battleship Officers Honored Here



Two more keys to the city were passed out today by Mayor Curley. Capt. Felipe Fleiss (left) and Lt. Alberto D. Brunat, the commander and second in command of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, were the recipients. Photo shows the mayor bestowing the emblem giving the freedom of the city to the guests.

TRAVELER

SEP 10 1924

Capt. Fleiss and Lt. Brunat Presented Keys to City by Mayor Curley—Rivadavia to Be Recon- ditioned at Fore River

Capt. Felipe Fleiss, commander of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, which landed a cargo of \$1,500,000 in South American gold at Fore river, today was greeted by Mayor Curley at City Hall, where he was presented with a key to the city.

The commander of the ship, which

was built at Fore river and is now here to be reconditioned, was accompanied by his aide, Lt. Alberto D. Brunat, who also was presented a key. The two examined the compass of the airplane Boston, which had been presented to the mayor a few minutes before by army air officials.

Both Capt. Fleiss and Lt. Brunat signed the city guest book.

TRAVELER

SEP. 10, 1924

Broken Plane's Compass Presented Mayor Curley



(Photo by Traveler Staff Photographer)

Maj. Wayne Dargue of the army air service presenting Mayor Curley at City Hall with the compass of the airplane Boston I. Photo shows, left to right: Porter Adams of the East Boston airport; Mayor Curley, Maj. Dargue, Lt. R. J. Browns, Jr., and Lt. Clayton Bissell.

Original Instrument on Boston I to Be Mounted on Eagle Figurehead from Historic Hub Elm on Common—Airport Officials Donors

TRAVELER

SEP 10 1924

This compass originally used on the airplane Boston, wrecked in the early stages of the world flight, was presented Mayor Curley today by Maj. H. A. Dargue, who was in command of the Boston airport during the reception of the fliers here.

TO BE MOUNTED

Officials of the airport called on the mayor at City Hall and made the pre-

sentation. The compass will be mounted on an eagle figurehead made from an historic elm on Boston Common, and now resting over the mayor's desk.

Maj. Dargue was accompanied to City Hall by Lt. Nelson Browne, Jr., commander of the Boston airport; Lt. Clayton Bissell, the army air officer who preceded the world flyers and arranged for landing places and gasoline supply, and Porter Adams, chairman of the mayor's committee, to welcome the world flyers.

HERALD SEP. 25, 1924 KLAN WORKS AS CURLEY SPEAKS

Kluxers Hand Out Copies
of "Klankreed" Under
His Nose at Pittsfield

SEP 25 1924
MAYOR SAYS HE'LL
SHIP 'SKUNKS' SOUTH
HERALD

[By a Staff Correspondent of The Herald]

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 24.—The Ku Klux Klan took up the challenge issued by Mayor Curley of Boston in opening his gubernatorial campaign in western Massachusetts by going into competition with him in the dis-

tribution of literature at a rally here today. While the mayor was speaking and his workers were passing out Curley pamphlets, a member of the klan gave out copies of the "Klankreed" to members of the crowd.

As soon as Mayor Curley learned what had happened, he returned to the platform to denounce afresh the hooded order and to insist again that the klan was the principal issue of his campaign. He read from one of the circulars that they were distributed by "W. T. Lewis, General Delivery, Pittsfield." Then, after accusing the klansmen of hiding during the war between sheets which they now wrap around their heads, he promised as Governor, on Jan. 7, to "secure a number of cattle cars, fill them with a collection of skunks, coyotes and muskrats and send them to the land of the hookworm."

WALSH ABSENT

All Mayor Curley's speeches today were at open air rallies, over a wide territory including Great Barrington, Adams and North Adams. There were two rallies in Pittsfield, one at noon near the north gate of the General Electric plant, where the klan incident

evening in the centre of town.

Other engagements prevented Senator Walsh from taking part in any of the day's campaign. With Mayor Curley heading the bill alone and in spite of the evening chill, large audiences nevertheless waited long periods for his appearance. In Great Barrington, in the late afternoon, the population as well as the atmosphere was chilly. First the mayor was denied permission to speak at the Housatonic fair; then he could gather only a scattering number of listeners at an improvised rally on a street corner in the centre of the town.

At Pittsfield both at noon and at night, however, even the mayor's supporters were surprised at the size of the gatherings—more than 1000 persons in each case. North Adams turned out an even larger crowd, while in Adams the audience in McKinley square numbered several hundred.

ATTACKS COOLIDGE

Aside from his personal pledge in the K. K. K. controversy, Mayor Curley paid little attention to his own case, but urged citizens to vote the straight Democratic ticket because of the evils of the Republican administration, both national and state. In this connection he continued his attack on President Coolidge.

"Coolidge is honest," he declared. "No one questions that. I do not challenge it, but is honesty the only quality we require in our public servants? Has he ever shown anything but mediocre ability?" He never handled an important law case in his life. Compare him with John W. Davis, his Democratic opponent, described by Mr. Chief Justice Taft of the United States supreme court as the ablest lawyer in the world. Which of these two men would you prefer to handle your business?

Mayor Curley conceded that President Coolidge would have been elected if the balloting had taken place last week. He explained that each day that passed the opposition was growing weaker because the public were having opportunity to learn the real Republican conditions, referring particularly to Mr. Davis's statement calling corrupt public officials more dangerous than bolshevists.

The day's campaigning began soon after the mayor's party left Springfield, with a call at Arthur W. Gibbs's meat market in Huntington. Introduced by DeWitt C. DeWolf, candidate for state senator, the mayor held an informal reception on the town's sidewalk, paid a visit to Mrs. John T. Wall in her dry-goods shop and then bowed on over the Mohawk trail, where autumn leaves were abundant, but votes were scarce.

THE "COVERED WAGON"

On arrival in Pittsfield Mayor Curley, who was accompanied by his running mate, John J. Cummings, met Thomas F. Cassidy, Allen Treadway's opponent for Congress, former Mayor Flynn, and other local Democratic leaders. They went at once to the General Electric plant, where the "Covered Wagon" was waiting and where Arthur Corbett, one of the mayor's secretaries, was explaining the issues of the campaign to the gathering listeners. The "Covered Wagon" is the name given to Mayor Curley's radio truck, which has a portable amplifying apparatus with four loud-speaking horns.

HERALD

SEP. 19, 1924

PLATFORM HEARINGS OF BOTH PARTIES OPEN AT WORCESTER TODAY

HERALD

SEP 19 1924

Democrats Euthusiastic on
Eve of Their Convention
in State Armory

D-1
**JOHN F. FITZGERALD
TO BE THE KEYNOTER**

Joseph B. Ely Is Appointed
Permanent Chairman—
Colby May Speak

With unbounded enthusiasm, and still more optimism, the vanguard of the Democracy of Massachusetts will invade Worcester today and prepare the way for the delegates who will follow for the convention to be held in the state armory there tomorrow, a convention that is expected will spell victory or defeat at the polls this coming November.

Party headquarters will be in the Hotel Bancroft, which will also quarter the delegates to the Republican state convention to be held simultaneously. It will be the first time in the history of the state that both parties have held their conventions in the same city on the same day.

WILL DENOUNCE KLAN

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Democratic platform committee will meet in room 104 at the Bancroft, with another public hearing in the evening, for the admission of planks for the party platform which will be presented to the convention. While no official intimation of what the platform will embody has been forthcoming, it is predicted that planks openly denouncing the Ku Klux Klan and a demand for modification of the Volstead act, will be part of its structure.

It also is within the bounds of possibility that supporters of the direct primary system will demand the insertion of a plank reaffirming the party's faith in the system, as a direct challenge to the Republican party, which is expected to declare for its modification.

Following a last-minute conference yesterday at Democratic headquarters, it was announced that John F. Fitzgerald has been chosen temporary chairman of the convention and will make the keynote address. This an-

nouncement occasioned some surprise, in view of the differences which have existed between the former mayor and Mayor Curley.

With the selection of Joseph B. Ely of Westfield as the convention's permanent chairman, and Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire as head of the committee on resolutions, already announced, the party leaders completed the slate yesterday by naming Mayor Edmond P. Talbot of Fall River as chairman on permanent organization, and Edward E. Ginsburg of Brookline chairman of the credentials committee.

PLATFORM COMMITTEE

Members-at-large of the platform committee include Prof. Phillips Bradley of Wellesley, Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston, Dr. Helen I. Doherty of Boston, Dorothy Whipple Frye of Brookline, Arthur Lyman of Waltham, Helen A. Macdonald of Roxbury, Mary E. Meehan of Brighton, Michael A. O'Leary of Brookline, Josiah Quincy of Boston, Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, Abbie May Roland of Nahant, Dr. Joseph Santosuoso of Boston, Nellie L. Sullivan of Fall River, John M. Thayer of Worcester and Mayor Edward J. Woodhouse of Northampton.

Congressional district representation on the committee includes Senator William A. O'Hearn of North Adams, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, John F. McGrath of Worcester, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, Judge Charles I. Pettingell of Amesbury, Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, James H. Vahey of Watertown, Arthur D. Healey of Somerville, Martin M. Lomasney of Boston, John F. McDonald of Boston, Joseph A. Maynard of Boston, Frank J. Donahue of Boston, Thomas H. Buckley of Arlington, Arthur J. B. Cartier of Fall River and Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth. D-2

Chairman McGlue will call the convention to order at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the state armory at Worcester. More than 600 delegates are expected and it was predicted that

with guests, members of the press and spectators, the available accommodation will be filled. The hall has a seating capacity for 2000 persons.

Speakers other than the temporary and permanent chairmen will consist of candidates of the party. Senator Walsh, Mayor Curley, John J. Cummings, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; H. Oscar Rocheleau, candidate for secretary of state; Michael Eisner of Pittsfield, who is running for state treasurer; Strabo V. Claggett, candidate for state auditor, and John E. Swift of Milford, aspiring to the attorney-generalship.

Announcement that the national speakers' bureau of the Democratic party in New York had promised to send a speaker of wide reputation to address the convention has created interest, and last night it was intimated that Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state in the Wilson cabinet, would be the speaker designated. B-3

The "night before" observance by the Democrats will not be on such a pretentious scale as that of the Republicans, but those in charge of the arrangements for tonight's entertainment promise that where quantity is lacking, quality will prevail. The tentative program provides for a banquet at the Bancroft, to be followed by a reception and entertainment in the hotel. Well-known artists will appear in vaudeville and music, and there will be motion pictures to add variety.

POST SEP. 19, 1924

CURLEY'S ACT “AUTOCRATIC”

Socialist Peace Day Ban
Hotly Scored

POST

SEP 19 1924

DEERFIELD, Sept. 18.—The refusal of Mayor Curley to permit the Socialist party to hold a peace day meeting in Boston Common on National Defence Day was scored as an "autocratic command" at the closing session of the Unitarian Ministers' Institute here today.

The statement was made by the Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy, noted English preacher, who for the past year has occupied the Unitarian pulpit in Milton. He denounced war as "the shadow on civilization," characterizing modern civilization as a singular mixture of altruism and high explosive.

"The fact that civilization has survived in former years is no guarantee that it can survive the next war which the general with professional-conscientiousness tell us is coming," he said. "In the next war there will be no difference between combatants and non-combatants. There will be no civility or civilians."

"There will be no front lines. There will be no atrocities. It will be one great atrocity from beginning to end."

HERALD

SEP. 19, 1924

EVENTS TO FORCE WALSH AND CURLEY OUT FOR J. W. DAVIS

WILL DECLARE FOR EACH OTHER AT CONVENTION

Democratic National Body
Will Retaliate Unless
They Take a Stand

IT WOULD WITHHOLD MONEY FROM STATE

Committee Also Likely to
Keep Smith Out—Walsh
Letter a Bombshell

By THOMAS CARENS

Forced by developments of the last two days to take a stand, Senator David I. Walsh and Mayor James M. Curley are expected to burn their bridges behind them at the Democratic state convention in Worcester tomorrow afternoon, and come out boldly and unequivocally for each other and for John W. Davis, their party's candidate for President.

Unless they do so to the satisfaction of the men who are running Davis's campaign in the state the national committee may retaliate, first by withdrawing financial support from the Massachusetts campaign, and secondly by cancelling the scheduled appearance of Gov. Alfred E. Smith here on the night of Oct. 7.

LETTER PROVES BOMBSHELL

The publication yesterday of a portion of a personal letter which Senator Walsh is sending to his friends, in which he mentions neither Curley nor Davis, and tells of the establishment of "Senator Walsh headquarters" at the Hotel Lenox, proved a bombshell in Democratic ranks.

Walsh lost no time in explaining that he had not intended to "throw down" either of his running mates, and that the letter really means that he is doing a little extra work in his own behalf. He probably compared it in his mind to the pledge-card campaign which Curley has been conducting for months, and which takes no cognizance of the candidacies of either Walsh or Davis. The "Senator Walsh headquarters," he further pointed out, is really not a headquarters at all, but merely an office where he can receive his mail and friends during the campaign.

The excitement of the morning hours furnished a setting for the luncheon yesterday noon of the National Democratic Club at the Hotel Bellevue, where Walsh made his appearance and in an impassioned address declared his allegiance to the entire Democratic ticket. He and the other speakers, who included Chairman McGlue of the state committee, National Committeeman Quinn and Francis E. Slattery, who represented Mayor Curley, referred to the publication of the Walsh letter as a Republican trick intended to stir up trouble in Democratic ranks. The speeches time and again drew bursts of enthusiasm from the 100 or more Democrats present, and for the first time since these weekly luncheons of the Democratic Club were started the veil of secrecy was lifted and the speeches given to the press.

The Democrats left the Bellevue confident that they had disproved the report that Walsh and Curley are out for

themselves, and that the success or failure of their running mates is of minor importance. But within a few hours they found themselves with other troubles.

Former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, named some weeks ago by John W. Davis as his personal representative in Massachusetts in the collection of party funds, returned to Boston last evening, after a trip up-state, and promptly declared that he is not the author of a letter written to City Councilman James A. Watson, which the latter had used as an excuse to declare his support of La Follette and Wheeler.

The Watson letter went out under date of Sept. 16 on the stationery of the National Democratic Club, and after reciting that Coolidge and Dawes cannot possibly win and that the national issue is Davis or a deadlock, it asks assistance in electing Walsh and Curley. It is signed "A. J. Peters." In spite of the bitter contest between Peters and Curley for the mayoralty seven years ago, the letter did not occasion surprise, as Peters has always been a good soldier in the ranks, and it was assumed that he would support his party's nomination.

But Peters says he didn't write it. He explained last night that he resigned as president of the National Democratic Club when he accepted the assignment from John W. Davis. No one had any authority to sign his name to the letter, he said; and he added that he had had no part in the secrecy with which the club has surrounded all its activities. He declined, however, to comment on the Walsh letter and the resentment which it created among other followers of Davis.

PETERS A DELEGATE

Peters will attend the convention at Worcester. He will not be there specifically as an emissary of John W. Davis, but as a delegate from ward 23. But he will at least be in a position to know whether Walsh and Curley intend to aid the Davis campaign here, and he may feel in duty bound to report to the eastern headquarters at New York if they do not make themselves clear.

The Democrats here have been looking forward to Gov. Smith's speech as the biggest gun of their campaign. They hope it will remove all traces of the disgust which prevailed in the weeks following the New York convention, and reunite the party. They probably forget, however, that Smith's primary purpose in coming here is not to elect Democratic candidates in the state, but in the hope of winning the electoral votes of Massachusetts for Davis.

He is making good his promise of the last night of the convention to "take off his coat" and work for Davis. If he is informed that his speech will do Davis no good, he may alter his plans, and he will almost certainly do so if the national committee tells him that the state leaders here are abandoning Davis, and permitting La Follette to run away with thousands of Democratic voters.

HERALD SEPT 19, 1924

Differ on Telephone Company Way of Figuring Depreciation

Atty. Pierce and Engineer Mildram, Expert for Boston, Far Apart—Rate Hearing Goes Over Until Monday, Sept. 29

SEP 19 1924

The city of Boston's attempt to prevent increases in toll and private branch exchange rates took the form of objection to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's method of figuring depreciation and interest charges, at the resumed hearing yesterday in the State House before the public utilities commission. The city was represented by Corporation Counsel Sullivan and the company's interests looked after by Charles S. Pierce, its vice-president and counsel.

Samuel H. Mildram, expert telephone engineer, testifying for the city, contendend that interest during construction should be charged to the cost of plant at the time of its completion. Atty. Pierce argued that if a charge of interest for construction of a particular plant could be "pulled out of the aggregate and tagged unmistakably, then that charge could be made after a period of years when the plant was retired."

Mr. Mildram objected to the "General Stores Equipment" depreciation figures. He also objected to "Stable and Garage Equipment" depreciation figures, saying that they should be 14.7 instead of the 16.75 arrived at by the company. Mr. Mildram, however, could not identify the course of the figures which served as his basis for this rate.

On the "Tools and Implements" item, Mr. Mildram contended that the depreciation charge of 15 per cent. on \$666,200 amounting to \$99,930 was unjustified. His argument was that the life of these tools is less than five years and their cost should properly be charged against operating expenses.

Atty. Pierce brought out that merely changing one charge to another account would not effect a material saving, and that if these items were not capitalized and a depreciation charge allowed for them, the current operating expenses would have to be increased to a corresponding extent.

When the hearing was resumed in the morning, Engineer Mildram was called to the witness stand for cross-examination by Atty. Pierce. The questions were directed ascertaining Mr. Mildram's qualifications as an expert in telephone problems and finance.

The witness said he originally was employed by the Bell Telephone Company in 1891 after leaving college. He remained with that company in various capacities until 1912. He declared that he was at one time a member of the State Legislature and also had

served as a member of the Boston common council.

Counsel Pierce wanted to go into detail concerning Mr. Mildram's business connections after leaving the telephone company. Corporation Counsel Sullivan objected, saying: "If you are going into that, Mr. Pierce, I will go into the 'lobby' business." Mr. Pierce rejoined with the remark that the questions he desired to propound were innocent in intent.

The witness testified that he acted as an expert in an investigation of the telephone companies in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, and also of an automatic telephone company in Fall River. His first employment as expert, after he left the telephone company's service, he said, was in 1920. This was about eight years after he stopped working for the telephone company in this state.

Asked how he kept in touch with the telephone business, witness said that when he visited New York he called on the telephone company officials, and when he heard of telephone developments, he followed them up. His work in telephone investigations was only a small part of his work among public utility companies, the witness stated.

During the cross-examination, Atty. Pierce sought to show that Mr. Mildram had offered his services to the New England Telephone Company, early last spring. The witness denied this, saying that E. K. Hall, an official of the company, suggested that he "hold himself ready for employment in case the company might desire to engage him."

DID NOT WANT TO SHIFT

"I told Mr. Hall," the witness said, "that I had not been on the private side of these cases before, and did not want to be this time, but I agreed to hold my decision open for a few days. During this interval, the city of Boston sought my services and after waiting three days, I went with the city.

"Had Mr. Hall asked you to go on the telephone company's side during these three days, would you have done so?" asked Mr. Pierce.

"No, I would not," replied Mr. Mildram.

"Why did you give him to understand you might?" was the next question.

"I preferred to be retained by the city, but if the city did not hire me, I did not know but I might be willing to accept some employment from the telephone company."

The witness admitted that he had never made a physical valuation of a telephone company. He said that he had studied valuations in various other ways, however. The hearing was adjourned to a week from Monday.

GLOBE SEP 19, 1924

CURLEY KEYNOTE BY FITZGERALD

Ex-Mayor Will Preside at Worcester

SEP 19 1924

Democratic Factions Bury

Hatchet for Campaign

B-1

Both Party Conventions Meet There Tomorrow

The movement of both Republicans and Democrats toward Worcester, where the State convention of each party will be held on Saturday, will begin today. The Republican convention will be called to order at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday in Mechanics Hall; the Democratic convention will meet at 1 p.m. in the State Armory.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Republican committee on resolutions will meet at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester. Congressman Allen T. Treadway is chairman of that committee. The understanding is that the committee has already practically agreed on the important planks in the platform and that it will be a very short document. The Ku Klux Klan issue will be treated much as it was in the Republican national convention in Cleveland.

The Democratic committee on resolutions will meet at 3 o'clock in the Hotel Bancroft—not in the same room with the Republicans. Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, who is the Democratic candidate against Congressman Treadway, is chairman of the Democratic committee.

Gov. Cox will be the permanent chairman of the Republican convention. Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston will be temporary chairman of the Democratic convention and will make the important speech in that gathering.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been anything but friendly to Mayor Curley, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and the appearance of the former as presiding officer of the State convention is regarded as evidence that the various factions in the Democratic party are "getting together" for the coming campaign. It is said that within a few days Congressman Gallivan, who has been on many occasions a bitter antagonist of Mayor Curley, will issue a public statement in the latter's behalf and offer to speak for him in the campaign.

Joseph B. Ely of Westfield will be the permanent chairman of the Democratic convention and Mayor Edmond P. Talbot of Fall River will be chairman of the committee on permanent organization.

At 6:30 tonight the Republican Club of Massachusetts will have its annual "night before" dinner in the Hotel Bancroft, and two hours later a reception to the Republican nominees on the State ticket will be given in Mechanics Hall.

The Democratic committee on resolutions, of which Thomas F. Cassidy is chairman, is as follows:

Members at large: Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Dr. Helen L. Doherty, Mrs. Josiah Quincy and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso of Boston; Miss Dorothy Whipple Frye and Michael A. O'Leary of Brookline; Prof. Phillips Bradley, Wellesley; Arthur Lyman, Waltham; Helen A. MacDonald, Roxbury; Mary E. MacLean

contd.

*2 - GLOBE SEP. 19, 1924

Brighton, Mayor Edward W. Sargent; Cambridge, Judge Thomas P. Riley; Malden, Miss Abbie May Roland, Nahant; Miss Nellie L. Sullivan, Fall River; John M. Thayer, Worcester, and Mayor Edward J. Woodhouse, Northampton.

By Congressional Districts: 1st, Senator William A. O'Hearn, North Adams; 2d, Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware; 3d, Marcus A. Coolidge, Fitchburg; 4th, John F. McGrath, Worcester; 5th, Humphrey O'Sullivan, Lowell; 6th, Judge Charles J. Pettingell, Amesbury; 7th, Michael F. Phelan, Lynn; 8th, James H. Vahey, Watertown; 9th, Arthur D. Healey, Somerville; 10th,

Martin M. Lomasney, Boston; 11th, John F. McDonald, Boston; 12th, Joseph A. Maynard, Boston; 13th, Frank J. Donahue, Boston; 14th, Thomas H. Buckley, Abington; 15th, Arthur J. B. Cartier, Fall River; 16th, Thomas C. Thacher, Yarmouth.

GLOBE SEP. 19, 1924

HELD OPEN FOR PHONE OFFER

City Then Hired Him,
Says S. H. Mildram

Expert Questioned by Pierce on
Depreciation Charges

SEP 19 1924 E8075
Admits Reduction There
Means Increase Elsewhere

After an all-day session yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission at the State House the hearing on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for authority to increase its rates for private switchboard exchanges was continued until Monday, Sept. 2.

The examination of Samuel H. Mildram, representing the city of Boston as an expert on telephone matters, by Charles S. Pierce, vice president and counsel for the company, occupied a large part of the day. Mr. Pierce first sought to ascertain from Mildram facts concerning his qualifications as a telephone expert.

Mr. Mildram testified that he was employed by the Bell Telephone Company in 1891, soon after leaving college, and remained with the company in various capacities until 1912. During four years of this employment he was a member of the Legislature and was also in the Boston Common Council.

Mr. Mildram testified that he was retained in the investigation of telephone companies in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, and an automatic telephone company in Fall River, and these constituted his entire employment as a telephone expert.

How Mildram Was Retained

Counsel Pierce sought to show that Mr. Mildram had offered himself to the New England Telephone Company for employment on the company's side of the present case.

The witness denied this and claimed

that E. K. Hall, an official of the company, asked him to hold himself open for a few days in case the company might desire to engage him.

"I told Mr. Hall," testified the witness, "that I had not been on the private side of these cases before and did not want to this time, but I agreed to hold myself open. During this interval the city of Boston sought my services and after an interval of three days I went with the city."

"I preferred to be retained by the city, but if the city did not hire me I did not know but I might be willing to accept some employment from the telephone company."

At the afternoon session Mr. Pierce questioned Mr. Mildram regarding the handling of depreciation and interest charges during construction. Mr. Mildram contended that such interest charges should be added to the cost of the plant at the time of its completion. Otherwise, he said, it should be thrown out because if it was not it would probably be paid for twice, once out of current revenue and again when the plant was withdrawn from the books as a unit.

Mr. Pierce argued that if the charge of interest for the construction of a particular plant could be "pulled out of the aggregate and tagged unmistakably, then that charge could be made after a period of years when the plant was retired."

Questions of Depreciation

Mr. Mildram admitted that fixtures such as shelves and counters, under the general stores equipment account, depreciated, but contended that if they last less than five years their replacement should come out of operating expenses, but if longer they could be capitalized and depreciation charged against them.

Attorney Pierce said that if any items in the account were not subject to capitalization they would have to be taken out of the "general stores equipment account and a proportionate increase made in operating expense. Mr. Mildram admitted that such would be the case.

Under "stable and garage equipment" Mr. Mildram claimed the depreciation rate of 15.75 charged off by the company was too high and said that he had arrived at the figure 14.7. He could not identify the source of the figures which served as his basis for this rate.

Under tools and equipment, Mr. Mildram contended that the depreciation charge of 15 per cent on \$666,240, amounting to \$99,930, should not be allowed, but should be charged against operating expenses.

Attorney Pierce asked Mr. Mildram if it were not a fact that if these items were not capitalized and a depreciation charge allowed for them, the current operating expenses would have to be increased to a corresponding extent. To which Mr. Mildram said that generally speaking he would agree with that remark, but that in this case it did not work out exactly.

Attorney Pierce said there would be no saving by taking it out of one account and placing it into another.

noon.

Tonight the Republicans will stage their annual night-before dinner, arranged by the Massachusetts Republican Club, with President George A. Rich presiding and with short speeches by Governor Cox, Lieutenant-Governor Fuller, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and Speaker of the National House Frederick H. Gillett, the party candidate for United States Senator. Following the dinner will come the usual night-before reception at Mechanics Hall.

The Republican convention will open at 10:30 tomorrow morning in Mechanics Hall. The Democrats will open their convention in the State Armory at 1 o'clock.

Chairman Charles H. McGlue of the Democratic State committee yesterday succeeded in getting former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston to preside as temporary chairman and Joseph B. Ely of Westfield as permanent chairman, at the State convention in Worcester tomorrow.

The State committee chairman persuaded Mr. Fitzgerald to take the place of keynoter of the convention by appealing to his loyalty to the party. The fact that Mr. Fitzgerald was the gubernatorial candidate two years ago was urged by McGlue as a reason for Mr. Fitzgerald to act as chairman.

At the meeting of the Democratic committee on resolutions in Worcester this afternoon, the Ku Klux Klan and prohibition will be among the issues most freely discussed. It is generally believed that the platform will contain a specific declaration against the Klan.

The prohibition issue will be a harder one for the Democrats to handle. Prominent members of the party are going to Worcester today to support a plank which will ask for modification of the Volstead act. Still others are determined, in case a modification plank fails, to press for a plank which will effectively prohibit the making of cider by farmers, if the apple juice contains more than one-half of one per cent. The argument for this plank is that the most effective way to bring about a modification of the Volstead act is to deprive the farmers of their favorite beverage, thus forcing them to support a larger general alcoholic content clause in the Volstead act.

It is possible that the prohibition issue may be brought on to the floor of the Democratic convention.

To Avoid Controversies

The Republican committee on resolutions is practically set to kill off all controversial planks. The party platform will call for enforcement of all laws, and it will be content with a reaffirmation of the national platform, adopted at Cleveland, which declares for freedom of speech, religious freedom and freedom of action under the laws of the State and nation. There will be no specific condemnation of the Klan in the Republican platform and it is expected that the resolutions committee will be so harmonious on this point that the issue will not find its way to the floor of the convention.

Calvin Coolidge is the one big issue upon which the Republicans will go before the country and here in his home State the party convention will see to it that Coolidge overshadows all other issues or near-issues.

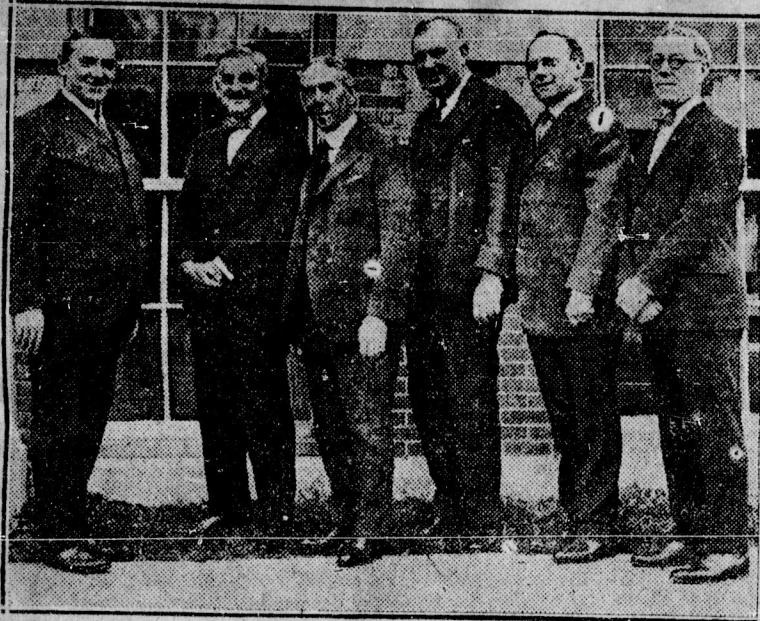
Reform in the primary election law will undoubtedly be one of the planks in the Republican State platform. There are strong advocates of the short ballot, which has been endorsed in Republican State platforms in the recent past, and there will also be a drive for the adoption of some law, similar to that of New York, which will not prevent anybody running for a party nomination in a primary, but will provide for a State convention in advance of the primary, at which convention the party leaders will declare their support of certain candidates or issues—in other words, make a slate for the primaries, which will put the party organization on record in favor of certain candidates.

Both Democrats and Republicans will start the making of their platforms at

POST

OCT. 22, 1924

Largest Out-Patient Building Is Opened



OPEN WORLD'S LARGEST OUT-PATIENT HOSPITAL
Mayor Curley and City Hospital officials yesterday opened the new out-patient building. Left to right are: Mayor Curley, Carl Dreyfuss, Joseph Manning, Henry Rowen, Dr. John J. Dowling and Dr. James Manary.

Simple exercises marked the opening yesterday afternoon of the new \$1,000,000 Out-Patient Building at the Boston City Hospital, perhaps the largest of its kind in the world.

Equipped with the last word in medical appliances for the treatment of citizens of Boston free of charge the building amazed the guests by its completeness of equipment. In the spacious foyer on the Harrison avenue side of the building seats were laid out for the exercises which were attended by City Hospital officials and invited guests.

POST OCT. 28, 1924 **Curley Could Earn \$14,900 Without Paying Taxes**

James M. Curley as mayor of Boston could earn at least \$14,900 and still pay no income taxes to Uncle Sam because of deductions and exemptions to which he is legally entitled.

POST OCT. 28, 1924

Salaries of State, county and city officials and employees are exempt from Federal income taxation.

The mayor earns \$10,000 as the city's chief executive. He is entitled to a further exemption of \$2000, as the head of a family and \$400 for each child. The Curleys in 1923 had six children. This brings his family exemptions up to \$4900. He paid no taxes for 1923.

GLOBE NOV. 1, 1924

SAYS STATE CARES WELL FOR ITS WARDS

38015

Gov Cox Answers Curley's

Attacks at Brockton

NOV. 1 1924

Raps Davis for Selection of Bryan
as Running Mate

Special Dispatch to the Globe

BROCKTON, Oct 31—Gov Channing H. Cox made his first appearance here during the campaign at a political rally tonight in Massasoit Hall. The meeting followed a street parade and a band concert.

Gov Cox referred briefly to the reduction of the State debt and the State tax during the past four years. He spoke feelingly of what the State was doing for the care of its unfortunates in institutions and said that in the Northampton Hospital for the Insane, referred to by Mayor Curley, a return of \$36,000 was being made this year. The Governor added that certainly no institution would turn back this amount of money and allow its inmates to starve.

"This State," said the Governor, "is doing everything that human industry can do for the care of its unfortunates and our public institutions are the finest in the country. It is unfortunate that the Democratic candidate for Governor should broadcast such stories as he has about the State not caring for its unfortunates. The people of Massachusetts are not going to elect a Governor who traffics in that sort of criticism."

Gov Cox then turned to national affairs. He said he was a personal friend of the Democratic candidate for President and regarded him as a capable lawyer. He said he criticized him, however, for the selection of his running mate and for the many mistakes he had made on the stump since.

Other speakers were Ex-Congressman O. R. Leahy of Indiana, Louis A. Coolidge and Congressman Louis A. Frothingham.

POST OCT. 31, 1924 **CURLEY SEES BIG VICTORY**

OCT. 31, 1924

Predicts Democratic State Ticket Will Win

\$100

Mayor Curley predicted an overwhelming victory for the entire Democratic State ticket at a luncheon in the Hotel Bellevue yesterday afternoon of the National Democratic Club. More than 150 members attended and Charles H. McGlue presided.

Plans for the manning of the polls on election day were announced by Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, who also gave the schedule of rallies which will be held until election day. Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, who has just returned from the Democratic national headquarters at New York, told the guests that John W. Davis and "Al" Smith would carry New York State by a substantial majority in the coming election.

John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for the city of Boston, substantiated the Curley declaration that the municipal debt of the city had been grossly exaggerated by the Republican candidates. Mr. McGlue stated that 70 per cent of the increased registration in Massachusetts would support the Democratic party.

POST OCT. 28, 1924 **CITY PLEDGE TO DAVIS TABLED**

OCT. 28, 1924

Councillor Brickley's Mo- tion Wins in Council

POST

The City Council yesterday again tabled the resolution that that body extend John W. Davis a cordial welcome on the occasion of his visit to Boston and pledge him its support as a candidate for President of the United States.

It was drawn up at last week's session and carried over until yesterday. At its first reading it was moved to amend the original by adding the words "and also pledge its support to David J. Walsh and James M. Curley." Councillor Brickley's motion to lay it on the table was carried. Mr. Davis is not coming to Boston, so that the entire proceedings have little significance.

POST OCT. 24, 1924

KLAN LINKED WITH G. O. P. SAYS MAYOR

POST
Order Controls Many
Officials of State,
Curley Claims

OCT 24 1924

WORCESTER, Oct. 23.—In a speech here tonight, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, candidate for Governor, claimed that the Republican party was allied with the Ku Klux Klan, and assailed the record of his adversary, Alvan T. Fuller. He also spoke at rallies held in Milford, Whitinsville and other sections of Worcester County.

OPPONENTS DESPERATE

Mayor Curley's speech was, in part, as follows:

"The candidates of the Republican party of Massachusetts and the mercenaries and jugglers of figures assisting them, and the reactionary newspapers aiding and abetting them, are having a bad case of nerves. To put the matter in a nutshell, the Republican machine and its men are on the run, headed for the deep sea, and they have flung truth and prudence to the winds.

"The most important matter before the people of this Commonwealth today is the one the Republican party and press are silent on, and would like to silence me on—the Ku Klux Klan. Since the 130,000 members of the Klan in and around the State are in alliance with and control the Republican party, it is easy to understand its anxiety to hush up any allusion to its existence and purpose.

Says G. O. P. Allied With Klan

"The Ku Klux Klan is a treasonable conspiracy against the safety of the Commonwealth and the republic; it flouts the Constitution; it violates the law; it is a crime against the peace of the community; it meets in the dark, bearing disguises; its announced purpose is to deprive citizens who are Catholics, Jews and colored people of their constitutional rights and privileges, and place them outside the protection of the Constitution and law.

"It already controls in some parts of the State the officers of the law; no secret is made of its alliance with the Republican party; and though the righteous opinion of America is arrayed against this anti-American organization the Republican party has lacked the courage to divorce itself from its allies or denounce their iniquities.

Alvan T. Fuller

Is it any wonder that Fuller and his mercenaries do not want to discuss the Ku Klux Klan; and is it surprising that I insist on calling on the people of the State where American liberty was born to destroy this menace to free American government and defeat the party that is its protector.

"Does Mr. Fuller denounce the Klan? He does not. He refuses to denounce a hideous thing that menaces his neighbors and the safety of the State he aspires to govern, but which is committed to his political cause.

"Alvan T. Fuller served in the 55th and 66th Congresses and his record is that of a persistent political slacker, whose silence and absence from his place and duty constituted a political scandal; and yet he accepted the salary and emoluments he did not earn.

"The American voter and freeman hates a quitter; he despises the pacifist; and he refuses to accept as his representative a man who refuses to face the music and was faithless to his country in the hour of its peril."

TARIFF IS ATTACKED BY WALSH

OCT 24 1924
Blames Law for High
Cost of Building
Materials

B-1

WORCESTER, Oct. 23.—The high cost of building materials resulting in scarcity of homes was charged up to the Republican tariff law by Senator David I. Walsh who addressed a crowd of 200 people in an open air rally on the Common tonight. He claimed that one year after the passing of the Fordney-McCumber tariff the cost of building materials had jumped 26 per cent.

CURLEY DELIVERS TIRADE

For nearly four hours at this rally the cause of Democracy was pleaded by a score of speakers. The "Curley broadcasting wagon" was used and Mayor Curley himself wound up his evening's campaign here by delivering a tirade against the policies of the Republican party in general and Lieutenant-Governor Fuller in particular.

A new speaker was introduced to the State campaign tonight in the person of Senator E. C. Broussard of Louisiana. He told of the demand made by President Coolidge for the passage of the Mellon tax plan and the efforts of the Democratic party in changing the schedules to the benefit of the working classes.

Attacks Wool Schedule

A considerable portion of Senator Walsh's speech was devoted to the

wool schedule in the tariff law. He claimed that this legislation has added four to five dollars to the price of a man's suit and more than seven dollars to the price of an overcoat.

"For eight years wool was upon the free list," said the junior Senator. "Under the present law, the duties range from 25 per cent upon the highest grade wool, which goes into the clothing of the wealthy, to 185 per cent upon the cheapest grades which are made into the clothing of the masses. With studied injustice the greater burden is placed upon the farmer, the worker and the salaried man."

Visit Worcester County Towns

Senator Walsh stated that a letter made public by the Carded Wool Manufacturers' Association commended his work against the wool schedule and demanded that his opponent, Speaker Gillett, stand with him against it.

The rally circuits of Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley tonight took them through Blackstone Valley and many of the outlying towns of Worcester County. Among the places visited were Milford, Grafton, Uxbridge and Millville.

GLOBE OCT. 26, 1924 CURLEY NOMINATES ANOTHER LABOR MAN

OCT 26 1924
Templeton Named to Be
City Building Head

GLOBE
Secretary-Treasurer of the Painters'
District Council

Secretary-Treasurer James T. Templeton of the Painters' District Council was yesterday named to the Civil Service by Mayor Curley to succeed to the \$600 post of municipal superintendent of public buildings, which position the Mayor has vainly tried to fill since the death last Summer of Supt Kneeland.

Mr Templeton has A. F. of L. endorsement. For nine years he has held his present labor position; the Council includes 13 local unions, with a total membership of 2500. Mr Templeton lives with his wife and child at 7 Kenberma road, Dorchester. He is about 55.

TRAVELER OCT. 25, 1924 NAMES TEMPLETON AS BUILDING HEAD

Mayor Curley today appointed James P. Templeton, 55 years old, of 7 Kenberma road, Dorchester, superintendent of public buildings. This appointment now goes to the civil service commission for approval.

Templeton is secretary-treasurer of the Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' District Council. He was born in Roxbury and for nine years was connected with the G. L. Fisher Company, painters and decorators.

This makes the sixth nafe that the mayor has sent to the civil service commission in an attempt to fill the place made vacant by the death of Fred J. Kneeland. Several of the candidates declined and the others were not approved by the board.

POST OCT. 25, 1924

"WHISPERS"

BRING FIRE OF CURLEY

Mayor Attacks "Bri-
gade" in Essex Coun-
ty Rallies

POST

LAWRENCE, Oct. 24.—The "whispering brigade" of the Republican party was scored by Mayor Curley tonight in his circuit of rallies in Essex county and at Lowell. His night's itinerary took him here and to Peabody, Salem, Marblehead and Lowell.

KILLED JACKSON

"The municipal debt of Boston on April 30 of the present year was \$45,000," said the Mayor after reciting the list of improvements he had made in the city's institutions during his administration. "Mr. Fuller claims that it is \$8,000,000."

"This is just an example of the 'whispering brigade' that is spreading propaganda throughout the State. They whispered 'Jimmie' Jackson to death and they also whispered against a young man from Taunton, Mr. Warner."

"I have invited Mr. Fuller to take the platform, but he has lacked the courage or capacity to do so. Massachusetts has never elected a coward and I don't think that she will do it now."

Mayor Curley referred to a political circular, 5000 of which he claimed his Republican opponent was going to place in the mail. "We will dynamite that circular on next Monday," said the speaker. "He's going to tell the truth in this campaign or he's going to prove that he is incapable of doing so."

Cites Hospital Case

Continuing his charges on manner in which the State institutions were conducted, Mayor Curley tonight stated that the deaths by violence in these hospitals in 1922 and 1923 disclosed a condition that is a blot on the name of the Commonwealth. He read a report on the death of a patient at the Taunton State Hospital, saying that it showed the man was kicked to death. He also claimed that there were three suicides by hanging in the Foxboro Hospital within a period of three months, "people who would rather die than continue to live under the inhumane conditions there."

The Republican machine has through its commission on administration and finance, acting under the spur of the political necessities of the party, been compelled to believe that a

A recent investigation has concluded that housing and fuel were expensive.

"The superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded complained of the crowding of employees in small rooms, lack of needed space in the home for nurses and the necessity of using boys in the steam plant. This is a school for the feeble minded. The trustees wrote, 'We should be derelict in our duty did we not press upon the Legislature and the commission the real need that faces us. Of what use are these bodies of experienced business men and professional men giving their time and thought to the public institutions of the State?'

Among the other speakers heard at the rallies tonight were Attorney James H. Vahey, former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell and Senator E. C. Broussard of Louisiana. Besides advocating Mayor Curley for Governor, Mr. O'Connell gave some attention to the national election, saying that Calvin Coolidge would not be elected.

He said that Coolidge needed 266 electoral votes to win, but that he could not get them, for Davis would poll 196 in the Southern States and La Follette would get 80 odd votes from the mid-Western States.

Senator Broussard stated that if Mr. Coolidge is re-elected, he and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, "both of whom are wedded to the Mellon plan, which discriminates against men and women of the average means and in favor of the wealthy, will again urge the passage of the Mellon bill."

He claimed that the President had unwillingly affixed his signature to the tax law that was substituted for the Mellon plan, and asserted that the President has stated his policy would be to continue insisting upon the Mellon bill if he should be returned to power.

GLOBE OCT. 28, 1924
Lane's Order Rejected by

Five to Four Vote

GLOBE
Sought "Fin Com" Probe of Work
Among Municipal Employees

OCT. 28, 1924
In yesterday's City Council session Councilor Lane, lone Republican member, introduced an order which challenged the Finance Commission to investigate alleged collection of Curley campaign contributions from city employees (notably that alleged one of \$37,000 from Fire Department officers and men); also whether city employees had been forced to stimulate registration and to do other campaign chores.

The Curley wing of the Council was quickly mobilized and the Lane order never had a chance. Councilor Healey, Lane's only G. G. A. colleague, professed himself sympathetic to Curley ascendancy, but demurred: "It won't look very well for us to kick this Lane order out the window without doing something about it. The Republican newspapers will charge that Curley has also coerced us!" Healey proposed that the Lane order be amended so as to have the Council investigate the matter.

Councilor Moriarty motioned that the Lane order be tabled until Dec 8, when everybody will have cooled off after election. If any irregularities have been committed punitive measures can be taken then just as well as now, he said.

Councilors Walsh, brother of Senator Walsh, and Purcell joined Healey and Lane in voting against rejection of the order. Councilors Brinkley, Donoghue, Gilbody, Moriarty and Watson voted down the Lane order.

Adjournment for two weeks.

HERALD OCT. 29, 1924
Many Republicans Attend
Big Meeting in Whitney
Hall, Brookline

HERALD
MAYOR DWELLS ON
COMPENSATION ACT

OCT 29 1924

One of the big surprises of the Democratic campaign up to the present time was the size, interest and enthusiasm of the audience that packed Whitney hall in Brookline last night to hear Senator Walsh, Mayor Curley and other candidates on the state ticket set forth their views on the issues involved. Of the more than 1500 persons who occupied every foot of available space, it was afterward said that nearly 50 per cent. were Republicans who were interested in seeing and hearing the leading Democratic candidates.

Another largely attended rally was held in the Auditorium in Malden, where Mayor Curley carried his anti-Fuller fight into the back yard of his opponent. There he repeated the charges against the Lieutenant-Governor, scoring what he termed the latter's record of absenteeism and neglect of public duty.

DWELLS ON COMPENSATION

"There is one measure," said the mayor, "in which I am greatly interested, namely, the workmen's compensation act. The amendment which was this year adopted, providing compensation from the day of injury provided the individual be incapacitated for more than four weeks, is the same identical amendment that was considered by the House of Representatives in 1915, during Mr. Fuller's term of service as a member of the Legislature. It was a just measure and a necessary one. It was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 115 yeas to 99 nays and we find among those voting against this progressive measure the present Republican nominee for Governor, Alvan T. Fuller.

"When I am Governor of the commonwealth in January next, I shall in my message to the Legislature recommend a complete revision of the payments made under the workmen's compensation act with substantial increases to injured workmen.

"I shall recommend to the Legislature a substantial increase in the maximum weekly payment, so as to adjust the loss due to injury to the proportions in which it was originally intended that it should be borne.

"I shall recommend that when a workman has been incapacitated for a week, his compensation shall date from the day of his injury. Under the present economic conditions the loss to a workman of a week's wages is almost tragic. It handicaps the workman for months and works a hardship on every member of his family. Even in England, where the lot of the workman is popularly supposed to be much worse than in America, he is paid compensation from the date of his injury provided he is incapacitated for a period of seven days.

"Furthermore, and this is important, I shall establish branch offices of the industrial accident board in Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester and Springfield so that the injured workman may have accessible to him some representatives of the board who can inform him of his rights and see that he gets them.

GLOBE OCT. 26, 1924

KEITH INTERESTS WANT FIREHOUSE

\$240,000 Offer Is Made
for Mason-St Site

Curley to Ask That Council
Approve New Headquarters

OCT 26 1924

Would Leave Property
Open to Keith Memorial

GLOBE

Sale of the present Mason-st firehouse to the B. F. Keith Interests to be used as part of the site for a \$2,000,000 memorial to Benjamin F. Keith, and transfer of the apparatus to a new fire headquarters, long projected for the subway area bounded by Tremont st., Broadway and Shawmut av., are the twin proposals in an order for which Mayor Curley will ask the City Council's concurrence in tomorrow's session.

This development has been under discussion for six months between groups representing the Keith interests, headed by Robert G. Larsen, and the Mayor, including Corporation Counsel Sullivan, Chairman Kelly of the Assessors, Fire Commissioner Glynn, Building Commissioner Mahony and Auditor Carven.

The Keith concern is ready to pay the city \$240,000 for the land and buildings where Engines 25-36 have so long been housed. This is \$10,000 above the valuation of the assessors on this parcel, which is the site of the first Harvard Medical School.

Control Nearby Property

Beside the present B. F. Keith's Theatre, the Keith interests control the Bijou Dream and the Boston Theatre, both adjoining. A new Boston Theatre with 4000 seats is now under construction for the Keith interests in the old Siegel Building, and is to be opened early in the coming Summer.

It cannot now be known whether the \$2,000,000 Keith memorial would take the form of a hotel, as rumored, or another amusement place. In any event, with acquisition of the firehouse site, the Keith interests would have ample room in the heart of the city for any enterprise they cared to launch, with four adjoining plots named under their control.

The Mayor first broached the firehouse relocation two years ago as the same solution of the problem of the easy, quick passage to and fro of the Mason st. apparatus. Foundations were inserted, when the subway entrance was built, for such a structure as is now contemplated.

Plans Drawn for Building

Commissioner Glynn has had first rough plans drawn for the plant which would give the department such an administration building as modern conditions require. The new firehouse would front on the line of Warrenton st. as it crosses Tremont st. and Shawmut av.

Thus, at a downtown alarm, the apparatus could get under way headway

on a straightaway course in Tremont st. rather than be forced to make three turns, as it now must before straightening out in either Washington or Tremont sts. Sounding gongs at Stuart and Boylston sts would give advance warning of the approach of the apparatus.

The Keith interests agree to permit the Fire Department to occupy the Mason-st quarters as long after the title passes to their hands as it is required to erect new headquarters. The new station completed, even the old Bristol-st headquarters might then be disposed of.

The Mayor is required, in such sales of public lands and buildings, to turn the proceeds into funds for the reduction of municipal debt. Even though he would not be able to use directly the sum of the proceeds for construction costs of the new building, he would, if the Council concurs, be in a strong position to influence the Legislature to empower him to borrow a sufficient sum outside the debt limit to construct the new headquarters, he thinks.

Councillor Watson said it was true to some extent that employees of the city and State are inclined to help and support the party of the men under whom they work.

Cal's It "Fuller Day"

"It's only natural and I feel it is not necessary to bring this before the attention of the Finance Commission. They probably have started investigating already. I have been told from a reliable source that already the Finance Commission is burning midnight oil and getting out press matter to injure Mayor Curley," he added.

Councillor Gilbody similarly declared the bill was an attack at Curley. "Last week," he said, "it was Davis Day in the Council and today it's Fuller Day. Councillor Lane was opposed concerning last week's order welcoming Davis to Boston and now he's trying to make it Fuller Day here."

Lane replied by saying that his order was not an attack at Curley, but that it was the "duty of the Council to protect the firemen." Councillor Healey's motion to have the City Council investigate the charges instead of the Finance Commission was voted down. Moriarty suggested that the bill be laid on the table until after election so that it would not interfere with the Curley campaign. "If there is any violation it will still be there after election," he concluded.

Councillor Watson refused again to be denied an opportunity to get a little humor in the proceedings and he interrupted Moriarty by saying, "I think the Council should investigate whether it is so that Calvin Coolidge wears a night shirt or pajamas as had been reported by Mr. Filene."

POST OCT. 28, 1924

ASK PROBE OF LARGESS BY FIREMEN

OCT 28 1924

Council Divided Over

Contribution to
POST
Curley Fund

OCT 28 1924

An investigation of the charges that members of the Boston Fire Department were coerced into contributing \$37,000 to the Curley campaign fund was urged yesterday in an order submitted to the City Council by Councillor Daniel W. Lane.

The bill recommended that the Finance Commission be requested to conduct the probe in an attempt to ascertain whether or not "employees of the city have been intimidated into doing work of a political nature at the request of candidates for public office."

MEASURE DEFEATED

After a red-hot discussion, in which Lane and the Democratic members of the Council clashed frequently, the measure was defeated by a 4 to 4 vote, the necessary majority not being obtained. The vote was recorded as follows: Brickley, absent; Donoghue, No; Gilbody, No; Healey, Yes; Lane, Yes; Moriarty, No; Purcell, Yes; Walsh, Yes, and Watson, No.

The opponents of the order declared it was a direct attack at Mayor Curley and was intended to injure his re-election fight for Governor. Councillor

POST OCT. 29, 1924

ANSWERS CURLEY ON THE KLAN

OCT 29 1924
Fuller Says K. K. K.

Organ Fought Him
Bitterly

POST

Speaking to a group of nearly 300 business men at the Boston City Club yesterday, Lieutenant-Governor Alvan T. Fuller characterized James M. Curley as the "spendthrift Mayor of Boston," and urged that the people of the State repudiate the Mayor's efforts to put his financial policy into effect as Governor of Massa-

POST OCT. 26, 1924

CALLS ON FULLER FOR AN ANSWER

POST

Curley Says He Has
Failed on Four
Big Issues

OCT 26 1924

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 25.—Assailing the "silence" of Lieutenant-Governor Fuller on the Ku Klux Klan, Mayor Curley of Boston, Democratic candidate for Governor, charged his opponent with failure to take a position on what he said were the four major issues of the campaign.

KLAN FIRST

He said, in part:

"There are four major issues before the electorate of Massachusetts upon which my opponent as a candidate for Governor should make public declaration before anyone can justify casting a vote in his behalf at the polls upon election day.

"The first affects vitally the right of American citizens to the enjoyment of constitutional guarantees. The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without regard to race, creed, or color in America is fundamental, and any organization that attempts to abridge this right is destructive of the peace, harmony and good order upon which patriotism rests. I have repeatedly challenged Alvan T. Fuller to declare his position with reference to the Ku Klux Klan, and to the present time he has declined to declare against this hideous, un-American organization. No man worthy of the title American citizen can justify casting a vote in his behalf until he has declared against the Klan. The Klan must be driven out of Massachusetts, and to the conduct of this work I shall devote all the power invested in me as Governor of this Commonwealth.

Commercial Problem

"The second vital question for consideration affects the existence of all the people of Massachusetts. It may be said to be the bread and butter proposition of this campaign, namely, the restoration of commerce and the promotion of industry. To the present time Mr. Fuller has failed to discuss this all-important proposition. Commerce and industry can only be promoted through generous and wise expenditure of public money. The parsimonious policy of the Republican party in this Commonwealth is in large measure responsible for the strangulation of commerce and in the stifling of industry.

The third vital problem concerns the attitude of the Republican machine toward the inmates of State institutions. Mr. Fuller, the Republican candidate for Governor, states that he proposes to continue the present policy which he terms as efficient, economical and humane. The reports of the trustees of the various institutions, nearly all of which trustees are members of the Republican party, set forth that economies have only been possible through the starvation of inmates, the failure to provide sufficient clothing, medical treatment and attendance and nurses and proper housing, coupled with unwholesome food supply to the poor, infirm, insane and the feeble-minded State wards.

The fourth proposition involved in this election is the wisdom of placing in the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the movement through which the American Republic became possible, namely the anniversary of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, a man whose record of silence and evasion and absenteeism during the war stamped him as a pacifist, slacker and enemy of free government."

every right guaranteed by the constitution for 135 years might be swept away by a fanatical Congress. Gillett also discussed the tariff issue, pointing out that the record of the Democratic party is contrary to the best interests of Massachusetts.

Fuller apparently enjoyed his evening immensely, and every shaft aimed at Curley was good natured. The Charlestown rally was held only a short distance from the place where he was born, while the Medford rally was near Mrs. Fuller's birthplace, and he expressed the hope that the voters of both sections would take a neighborly interest in his candidacy on election day.

KU KLUX ISSUE

At all three meetings Fuller discussed the Ku Klux Klan issue quite frankly. He told of the attacks on him in Klan newspapers in the primary campaign, and drew a laugh as he repeated the counts in the Klan's indictment of his candidacy.

"I thought after they got through with me," he said, "that there wouldn't be any doubt as to where I stood on the Klan. But now Curley says I'm a ku kluxer. To me the introduction of racial and religious issues in a political campaign is most distasteful. When I am Governor of Massachusetts I shall know no race or creed or color. I shall be what I have always tried to be, a liberal, broad minded, average American citizen."

Fuller renewed his attack on the Curley administration and said that the mayor, who once advocated the pay-as-you-go policy, has now become an apostle of the "spend-as-you-go" idea.

"The Republican party in this campaign," he said, "stands on its record at the State House of furnishing relief to the over-burdened taxpayers of the state. Our Democratic friends tell us that the people are tired of hearing that we have reduced the state debt 16 millions and the state tax four millions, and that in four years we have not issued a single bond.

"You will hear in the next week about Boston's low tax rate. You will not be told, however, that the city is now receiving \$5,000,000 more a year in revenue as a result of increased valuation, that it has had returned to it \$1,162,000 from the Boston elevated; \$1,250,000 as a result of reduction in the state tax and return of bonus taxes; \$2,175,000 in the curtailing of school appropriations over which the mayor has no control, and \$2,000,000 additional this year because of a Republican law compelling the payment of back taxes in two years instead of three. Add these items of additional revenue up and you will find that Mr. Curley's stationary tax rate means the expenditure of a great many millions more than his predecessor had in his last year in office."

HERALD OCT. 26, 1924

FULLER STRIKES HARD AT CURLEY

OCT 26 1924
Says Mayor, Paying No
Taxes, Doesn't Care How
Public Money Is Spent

TELLS HOW BOSTON RATE REMAINS LOW

HERALD

By THOMAS CARENS

"I never knew until this morning why Jim Curley was such a spendthrift with other people's money," said Lt.-Gov. Fuller at his rallies last night, "but at last the secret is out.

"According to the morning papers he doesn't pay any taxes at all. Naturally he doesn't care how much of our money is spent, because it doesn't come out of him. I don't know how he runs that palace out on the Jamaica way without drawing a little something, but that of course is another question."

GILLETT AT RALLIES

The Lieutenant-governor spoke at rallies in the Charlestown High school, at Elks' hall in Medford square, and at Seavers hall in Jamaica Plain. Speaker Gillett spoke in Charlestown and Medford. The Charlestown rally, held in an overwhelmingly Democratic ward, was small, with only a few more than 100 persons present, but those in Medford and Jamaica Plain were well attended.

Speaker Gillett declared the issue in the campaign is the support of President Coolidge. He said the election of the President is now a certainty, but that if Coolidge is to carry out the policies enunciated in his speech of Thursday night he must have a Congress in sympathy with him.

He discussed the issues raised by Senator La Follette, particularly the proposal to clip the wings of the supreme court. This proposal, he said, strikes at the roots of the American system of government, as under it

STONE CALLS CURLEY

"INVERTED KLANSMAN"

Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States district attorney, and target for some of Mayor Curley's radio speeches, said at a rally in Salem last night that Curley is an "inverted klansman," and predicted that the mayor's "appeal to the lowest instincts of racial and religious prejudice" would be repudiated by the voters. He repeated his charge that Curley in office has never shown friendliness toward the Jewish people, and has discriminated against them in making appointments to office.

HERALD

OCT. 26, 1924

New Keith Vaudeville Home to Be Finest in the Country

Will Cost Three Million
and Only New York Hippodrome Will Be Larger

OCT 26 1924

TO COVER SITE OF BOSTON THEATRE

A new B. F. Keith theatre, the finest vaudeville house in the country, is to be erected on the site of the present Boston Theatre as a memorial to the late B. F. Keith and his son, A. Paul Keith, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon.

Plans for the structure are yet in the making, but Robert G. Larsen, general manager of the Keith theatres in Boston, revealed some of the outstanding features of the project.

MORE THAN 3 MILLION

The amusement house will cost fully \$3,000,000 and will surpass in magnificence the Cleveland theatre of the Keith interests, now adjudged the finest vaudeville house in the United States. Performances will be of the type given at the New York Hippodrome, the better class and more elaborate acts, with the supplementary news and topics-of-the-day reels, common to Keith theatres.

While the seating capacity has not been decided upon yet, it is known it will be at least three times that of the present Keith theatre, next door on Washington street, and will be exceeded only by that of the Hippodrome.

It was in Boston the B. F. Keith located his first theatre and the present members of the Keith interests, in carrying out their purpose to erect here a playhouse which will be in the nature of a shrine to his memory and that of his son, will spare neither money nor pains to make it the most magnificent, beautiful and up-to-date of its kind in the United States, Mr. Larsen declared.

Work on the project will begin after the completion of the Keith theatre under construction in the old Henry Siegel building, at Washington and Essex streets. This will be probably early next spring.

Contrary to the impression created by the announcement of Mayor Curley yesterday that the Keith interests had made an offer of \$240,000 for the land now occupied by the Mason street fire station, which adjoins the present Boston Theatre property, Mr. Larsen indicated that the additional property, if obtained, will not be utilized in the construction of the new theatre.

The fire station property is wanted more for the purpose of protecting the theatre against "undesirable neighbors" than for anything else, he said. The new structure will be built entirely within the limits of the present Boston Theatre, which will be razed almost in its entirety.

Sale of the property will enable the city to go forward at once with construction of the long talked-of fire headquarters in a strategic position over the subway incline at Tremont street and Shawmut avenue. After the \$240,000 is applied to the new fire station, about \$110,000 will be required for the entire plant, a sum which the mayor believes he will have immediately available.

Mayor Curley will submit to the city council tomorrow the tender made by Mr. Larsen, with the recommendation that the sale be approved at once. The B. F. Keith management has agreed to pay the city the \$240,000 as soon as the council adopts the order and to permit the city to continue as occupants of the fire station on Mason street until the new headquarters is completed.

The mayor points out in his message to the council that a further advantage in the bargain will be the addition of \$50,000 annual income to the city through the erection by the Keiths of a \$2,000,000 property. The purchase price is about \$10,000 above the assessed value.

The new central fire station will replace the fire station on Church street as well as the Mason street station now housing engines 26 and 35, enabling apparatus to arrive at downtown fire in much shorter time than at present. The situation of the Mason street station has long been a topic for complaint by fire department officials because it is so completely bottled in by narrow streets, clogged with both moving and parked vehicles.

On the roof of the proposed station will be a giant searchlight which can be directed straight down Tremont street to clear a way for the apparatus. There will also be a powerful siren on the roof.

Provision for the entrance and exit of subway cars at the proposed site will involve a few minor changes of a character which, it is said, will remove the insensitivity of the present arrangement. When the subway was being built the foundations for a 10-story building were laid and these can now be utilized for the proposed building. It is understood that the Elevated wanted to put up a structure there, but as the property comes under the control of the municipal transit commission the space was reserved for the fire headquarters project.

STATION PLANS

The plans as already prepared show a building with a 40-foot frontage, 85 feet in depth and with a breadth of 90 feet at the rear, exposed on all four sides to light and air. The main floor is planned for motor apparatus, arranged in fan shape and headed toward the doors, ready for a quick run. The patrol desk and fire alarm instrument board will be in a glass enclosed booth at the front. There will be a hose-drying tower in the centre rear and a work shop on the Shawmut avenue side.

CURLEY DECLARES FULLER IS SLACKER

OCT 26 1924
Attacks "Parsimonious" Policy of Republicans

HERALD

(By Staff Correspondent)

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 25—Charging that the parsimonious policy of the Republican party was in large measure responsible for the strangulation of commerce and the stifling of industry, and that the silence and evasion of Alvan T. Fuller stamped him as a pacifist, slacker and enemy of free government, Mayor Curley tonight appealed to large audiences here and in Fall River to defeat for election the Republican candidate for Governor.

"There are four major issues before the electorate of Massachusetts upon which my opponent as a candidate for Governor should make public declaration before anyone can justify casting a vote in his behalf," said Mr. Curley. "The first is the Ku Klux Klan. The second is the restoration of commerce. The third concerns the attitude of the Republican machine towards the inmates of state institutions. The fourth is Mr. Fuller's record."

Senator Walsh reviewed the part he took in various investigations after the signing of the armistice, as a result of which, he said, returning American soldiers were aided. "But I did not stop at investigations," he said. "In the early years following the war, one of the chief sources of complaint among disabled veterans was the red tape required by the government in proving that disability or disease received in the service was of service origin. Affidavits, examinations and re-examinations were required ad infinitum. Thousands of cases were held up for weeks and months and many veterans died awaiting proof that their disease was connected with their military service.

"In presenting this situation to the Senate, I offered an amendment to the Sweet bill providing that any veteran found to be suffering from tuberculosis or neuro-psychiatric (mental) diseases within three years after his discharge from the service should be presumed, without any further proof, to have contracted it in the service. After a spirited debate in the Senate, the amendment was adopted. I was then appointed a member of the committee of conferences of the House and Senate, which reshaped the bills that were passed by each branch. In that committee there was a more difficult fight, as conferees of both houses were opposed to the amendment. I finally won and the amendment became law. An official of the veterans' bureau stated that the amendment settled instantly 15,000 pending claims of veterans who were suffering from tuberculosis or neuro-psychiatric diseases. Thousands of veterans have since benefited by this presumption of service origin. Since the original act the time has been further extended.

"The happiest memories of my public service will be of the messages of appreciation and hand clasps of gratitude from the veterans and the blessings of the mothers of the men which have come to me as a wonderful recompense for my work. If there is any one thing which would urge me on in my canvass for re-election to the Senate, it is the prospect of the further opportunities which would be given to continue my efforts in behalf of those who sacrificed so greatly for the national welfare."

POST OCT. 27. 1924

SEN. WALSH AND CURLEY FLAY G. O. P.

G-1
Address Series of Five
Meetings in Great-

Boston

Oct 27 1924 POST
Enthusiastic receptions were given yesterday afternoon to Senator David J. Walsh and Mayor Curley when they addressed a series of Democratic meetings in five theatres about Greater Boston. The Senator discussed immigration and the high rents and shortage of homes in relation to the tariff, while the Mayor, among other topics, talked on the campaign and his opponent for the office of Governor.

BITTER AGAINST FULLER

"I've run against a good many men in the old days," said Mayor Curley in the Dudley Theatre, Roxbury, "and they didn't always put up a fair fight. But the foulest fighter of that whole lot was a cleaner fighter than the Republican candidate for Governor, Alvan T. Fuller."

The Mayor again mentioned a circular which he said Mr. Fuller was sending out today, advocating his (Mr. Fuller's) election, because he was present and voted on all the important bills during his term in Congress.

"He is sending out 500,000 of these," declared the speaker, "and I was fortunate enough to get an advance copy. It means 500,000 lies in one mail. If the Republican candidate is correct when he says that he visited and inspected more State institutions than any other Lieutenant-Governor, then he is responsible for the conditions in those places today."

"52 Deaths by Violence"

The speaker then cited a case of a man who was scalded to death after being allowed to remain four hours in a hot water bath at the Danvers State Hospital and claimed that the salaries of the attendants in these hospitals had been cut to such a low point that it was impossible to get decent help. "There have been 52 deaths by violence in the State Hospital," he said in summing up this phase of his address. "If elected I will humanize those institutions."

Mayor Curley stated that he realized when he first started his campaign for Governor that no matter how high the ideals of a Democrat were, he would be confronted with "a wave of money."

He then stated that he started the "Curley campaign cards" in circulation and 541,000 of these had been signed as pledges of votes. He declared that if those who signed the cards would go to the polls on Nov. 4 he would carry the State by 100,000 votes.

Walsh Hits Immigration Bill

Besides the Roxbury meeting the two candidates, as well as the other members of the Democratic State ticket, talked to audiences in the Shawmut Theatre on Blue Hill avenue, the Medford Theatre, the Harvard Theatre in North Cambridge and the Jamaica Plain Theatre.

Senator Walsh said that the last immigration bill discriminated against the southern European countries in that it allowed only 13 per cent of the people of those nations to come into America and that the bill was a direct insult to certain races.

He declared that the 26 per cent increase on building material means fewer homes, higher priced tenements and that the great working population cannot have the privileges they have possessed in the past of owning a little property of their own. The delay in the spread of unrest in the country, he said, has been largely due to the fact that our working population was not subjected to a rental system.

Blames Tariff for Conditions

"The home builders and rent payers of Massachusetts are victims of the excessive burdens of the trust-constructed Fordney-McCumber tariff law," said Senator Walsh. "A glance at the schedules of the law levying tariff taxes on building materials, is ample evidence that they were written for the purpose of swelling the profits of the steel trust, glass trust, sanitary pottery trust and lumber combines.

"There can be no well founded claim that these great monopolies have ever been in danger of ruin by foreign competitors, yet tariff duties of 10 per cent to 250 per cent are levied on their products. What is the result? The great combines producing steel, glass, lum-

The Election Commission expects that at least 80 percent of Boston's 248,750 voters will go to the polls. This would mean a vote of approximately 225,000. The Democratic-Republican ratio of the total registration is figured as about two to one.

Election Department officials and workers are now busying themselves with perfection of the election machinery. For instance, 150 of the 212 precinct officers who served in the primaries have indicated either their unwillingness to serve in that capacity on election day, or else have removed from Boston. Their respective ward committees will nominate their successors, final action in each case to be taken by the Election Commission.

Then because of the 36,000 new voters who have enrolled themselves since the primaries, additional voting compartments must be installed in each of the 274 voting places in Boston. This work requires constant supervision and will cost many hundred dollars. The law stipulates that each voting place must afford one compartment for every 75 voters in the precinct.

Three hundred blank ballots have already been mailed to absentees voters. At least 200 more applications will be made, it is expected. These ballots must be marked and returned through the mail, in ample time to be taken to the home precinct of the absentee on election day, so that the voter's name may be properly checked.

Of the 274 voting places in Boston, 147 are located in schools, 58 in church basements, municipal buildings and private halls, 49 in portable voting booths, 14 in ward rooms in city public buildings and six in fire stations. A few of the portable booths are being eliminated this year, in keeping with the commission's policy of eliminating them gradually as too small for the demands made upon them. The old-style voting booth will be a thing of the past in a very few years.

TRANSCRIPT OCT. 28. 1924

Council Refuses to Cause Inquiry Into Curley's Funds

OCT. 28 1924
Councillor Lane's Attempt to Look Into Firemen's Contributions Meets with Tie Vote—Democrat Project Mayor

TRANSCRIPT

Councillor Daniel W. Lane, the only Republican member of the city council, introduced a resolution at yesterday's session, requesting the finance commission to investigate reports that city employees had been solicited to contribute to Mayor Curley's gubernatorial campaign fund and had been obliged to work in his cause. The order failed of passage.

Councillor Lane had the support of Councillors Healey, Purcell and Walsh. Mr. Healey, a G. G. A. man, explained that he voted for the order because he thought the mayor ought to have a chance to defend himself. Purcell, treasurer of the mayor's mayoral campaign and now an enemy, was expected to support the order, but Councillor Walsh, a brother of the United States senator, surprised Mr. Lane with his support.

When Councillor Watson accused Mr. Lane of acting entirely on what he had read in the newspapers, he replied that he thought it was going too far for a candidate to assess the firemen for getting the two-platoon system. He said the report was that the firemen had raised \$37,000 for Mr. Curley's campaign fund. The report had been denied by Fire Commissioner Glynn.

GLOBE OCT. 22. 1924

BOSTON POLLS OPEN TILL 8

Mayor Approves Vote of City Council

Polling Places Will Open at 6 A M as Usual

GLOBE Many Changes Forced by Increased Registration

OCT 22 1924
The voting places in Boston will be open on election day, Nov. 4, from 6 a.m. until 8 p.m. Mayor Curley yesterday approved the City Council's vote to this effect.

EAST BOSTON'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL TO ACCOMMODATE 1600 PUPILS AND IS DESIGNED TO SERVE AS REAL COMMUNITY CENTER

Building at White and Brooks Sts Will Contain Assembly Hall Seating 1000, With Stage and Dressing Rooms—Big Gymnasium Also to Be First Floor Feature

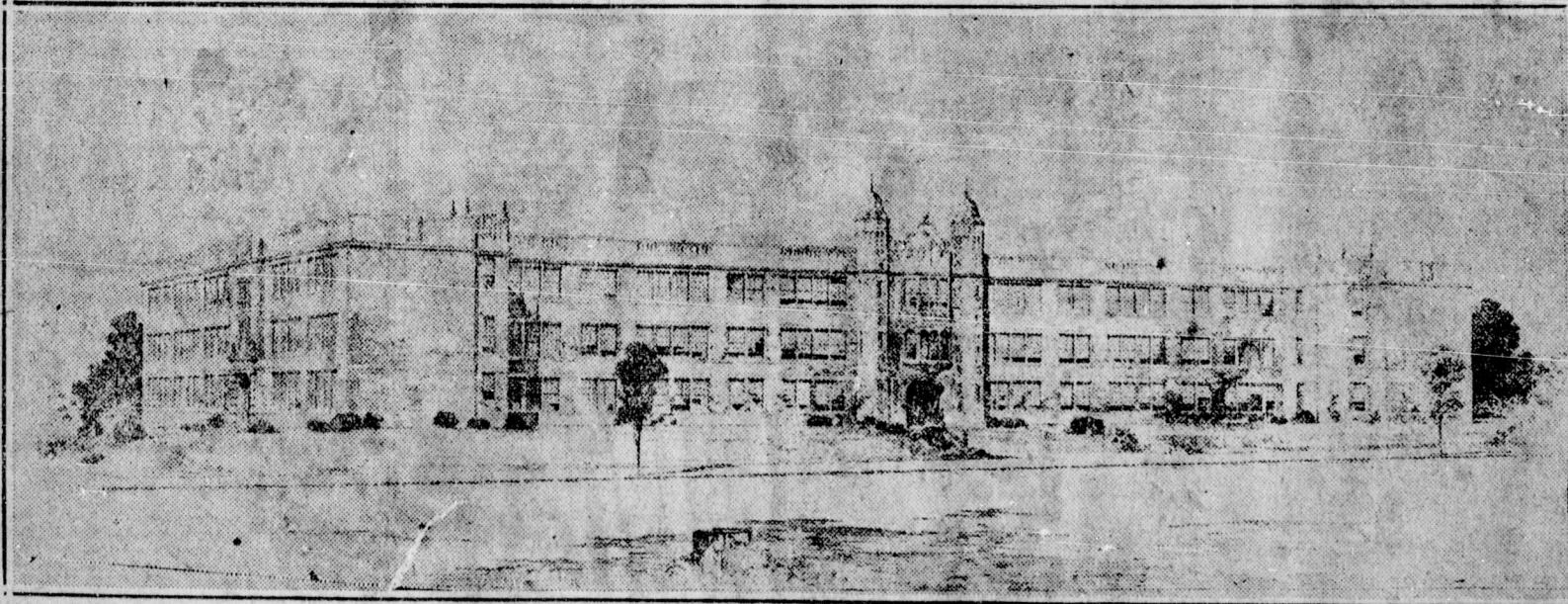
Cost to Well Exceed \$1,000,000

GLOBE

OCT 27 1924

GLOBE

OCT 27 1924



HOW NEW EAST BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

The new high school building for East Boston is to be built at the corner of White and Brooks sts on a high elevation overlooking the harbor. The lot has a frontage of 570 feet on White st and 390 feet on Brooks st. The school will provide accommodations for 1600 pupils.

The ground floor will contain wood-working and machine shops, room for machine drawing, blue-printing, lockers and rooms for boys, a lunchroom for

boys and girls, domestic science, sewing, millinery and classrooms for girls. On axis with the central entrance will be the assembly hall, accommodating about 1000, with modern stage and dressing rooms.

The assembly hall is so planned that it may be used by the community without interfering with classes. At the rear of the assembly hall will be the gymnasium, 53 feet wide and 133 feet long, entered from two corridors and directly accessible for the community by an outside entrance, with locker

rooms and showers for boys and girls in the basement. The gymnasium is to have a running track and spectators' balconies.

On the second floor will be the office, master's room and health office centrally, the library, bookkeeping and typewriting rooms, study rooms, commercial geography and display rooms, and classrooms.

The third floor will provide chemistry, physical and biological laboratories, and elementary science rooms and a lecture room. All laboratories will have adjoining workrooms and apparatus and

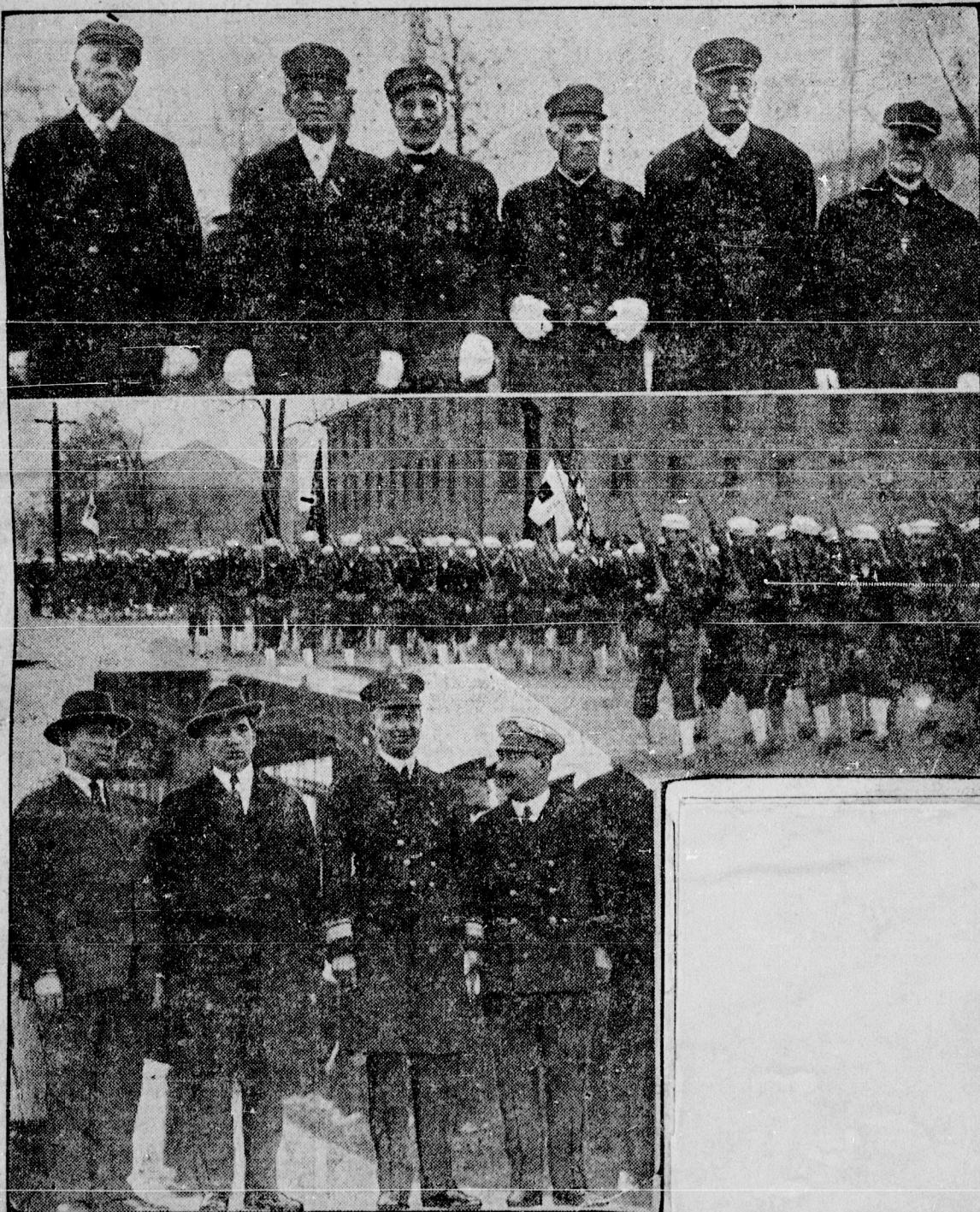
storerooms. A free-hand and mechanical drawing room and 13 classrooms, with teachers' rooms, will complete this floor.

The building is to be fireproof throughout. The exterior is to be a modern adaptation of Tudor architecture of brick, with stone cornice, quoins and trim. Over the central entrance will be a curved stone bay window flanked by two octagonal towers of brick and stone. John M. Gray Company are the architects, and the contract, amounting to \$1,105,870, has been let to A. Piotti Company.

GLOBE

OCT. 28, 1924

Whole Families Tour War Vessels and Watch Marines and Bluejackets Drill—Governor GLOBE OCT 28 1924 And Mayor Make Addresses E-1



Top—Civil War naval veterans, left to right, George Callahan, Peter O'Connell, David King, T. Grimell, J. J. Sheehan and T. Prentiss. Center—Bluejackets passing in review. Bottom—On the reviewing line, left to right, Congressman Peter Tague, Mayor Curley, Rear Admiral de Steiguer and Capt Felix Pleiss of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia.

AT CHARLESTOWN CELEBRATION.

cont'd.

GLOBE OCT 28 1924

Charlestown Navy Yard was yesterday open to several thousand civilians in the third annual observance of Navy Day. In accordance with the plan followed yesterday all over the United States every phase of the local Navy Yard was open to inspection, with explanations by the officers in charge, and two addresses were delivered, at noon by Gov Channing H. Cox, and at 4:30 p m by Mayor James M. Curley.

Several thousand persons visited the Navy Yard during the day. Whole families came, babies perched on their fathers' shoulders; mothers held older children by one hand and climbed up the steep steel stairs to the upper deck of the battleships, and peered into the greasy interiors of the big guns. Several hundred Boy Scouts appeared, a large delegation from the Old Colony Council, one lone scout from Medford, and, after school, 150 or more from Boston troops. Girl Scouts also were seen climbing up the ladders to the fighting turrets of the U. S. S. Florida.

They wanted to see everything, and as far as possible, the oncers gave them the opportunity, and explained everything, from the firing of the big guns to the electric machines for peeling potatoes.

On the Florida the noon meal was in preparation and the fact that sailors in the Navy are well-fed was established by the roast chicken, fruit, vegetables and other good things which the visitors saw in preparation.

Marine Corps in Drill E-3

During the day there were drills by the Marine Corps, lectures and demonstrations of first aid, airplanes flew overhead and did stunts at frequent intervals, the Ingraham Club was open for dancing and movies during the afternoon, there was a band concert on board the U. S. S. Utah and a life-saving drill by the Coast Guard, during which a breeches buoy was thrown from an airplane to the U. S. S. Florida and a Marine carried back in it.

At noon the Marines, bluejackets, visitors and civilian employes, 5000 of them, massed around the bandstand and Gov Cox made a brief address. He repeated his proclamation in which he already had expressed his approval of the principle of Navy Day, and reiterated his desire for building up of the Navy to the point where it will be a strong factor for peace and a strong defense if war should come.

The day's program culminated at 4 p m, when Mayor Curley was escorted from City Hall to the Navy Yard by a bluejackets' band and delegations from many patriotic and veterans' societies. As they swung into the Navy Yard, the band playing "Forward Christian Soldiers," several thousand persons waiting at the bandstand broke into cheers.

Mayor Curley stood at the steps below the bandstand, with Rear Admiral Louis de Steiguer, commandant of the Navy Yard; Capt Yancy Williams, captain of the Yard; Capt Felipe Fleis of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia; Chief of Staff George R. Hosley of the G. A. R., and Peter Tague and reviewed the parade.

The parade included all the Marines and bluejackets from the ships at the Navy Yard piers and bluejackets from the Rivadavia, which is being reconditioned at the Fore River shipbuilding plant in Quincy.

On the bandstand itself was Mrs Curley, Mrs de Steiguer, Mrs Williams and other "officers' ladies" connected with the Navy Yard, and Mayor Curley himself spoke from it, appealing not only for a stronger Navy, but for supremacy in the air by the United States as the only guarantee of safety this country can obtain in case of a future war.

Tribute to Roosevelt E-4

"It is fitting," said Mayor Curley, "that the anniversary of the birth of a great courageous American should be set apart as Navy Day. It is Theodore Roosevelt whom we must thank for the strong Navy which made possible an era of peace in America and for the trip around the world which disclosed for the first time to the people of America what we had developed

in the maintenance of the first line of defense in the ocean."

"Despite that fact and the fact that America has the longest undefended coastline in the world we still adhere to the parsimonious policy of considering our duty accomplished when we have passed judgment on recommendations of the Naval Board and have relegated to the files of the waste basket reports representing study, patriotism and the desire for the perpetuation of free instructions. I trust the day will come when the question of national defense will rise superior to every other consideration in the mind and heart of the lawmaking bodies of this Nation."

"I would like to see public sentiment so developed and crystallized as to make it possible for America to carry out her own program for her own defense without advice or control of any other Nation in the entire world."

"Let us, each and all of us, dedicate ourselves to the combatting of this spirit of pacifism which is so rampant in America today; let us pledge ourselves on this anniversary of the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt to do our part for the development and consummation of a program of national defense through which it will be possible to safeguard to posterity American institutions."

E-5

GLOBE OCT 31 1924 DOZEN RALLIES

CHEER CURLEY

Mayor Charges Fuller

Deserted by G. O. P.

North End Presents Painting to Candidate and Wife

OCT 31 1924

Walsh Questions Gillett on Mellon Tax Plan

J-1 E-8075

Mayor Curley whirled through the city last night from Charlestown to Hyde Park and back to South Boston, speaking at 12 rallies, and was greeted with cheering and shouting audiences everywhere he went. In a plain business suit and with his intimate, familiar style, he told his hearers that the Republican campaign has fallen flat and on Jan 7 "their friend, Jim Curley" will sit in the Governor's chair.

That they agreed with him was obvious. Everywhere he went he was cheered before he spoke and his speeches were interrupted every few minutes with cheers and applause.

It was a series of the old fashioned "You tell 'em, Jim" brand of rally. Women were conspicuous in all his audiences. In many places they stood a dozen deep in hallways and stairways where they could hear Jim Curley's double-decked voice, although they could get a glimpse of him only as he entered and left the halls.

Mrs Curley Also Cheered

He was accompanied by his wife, who was given ovations as the next first lady of the State. At Michael Angelo School, North End, Mr and Mrs Curley were presented with a painting of the Madonna. The presentation was apparently unexpected and touched both the Mayor and the audience.

ence for its kindness, and said that as a "home man" he knew that he would derive high inspiration from the picture and the spirit in which it was given.

"Alvan T. Fuller, my opponent for the Governorship," he said, "has been thrown overboard by the Republican party in the past 24 hours. We will go out of Boston with 125,000 and sweep the State for Curley, Senator Walsh and the entire Democratic ticket."

Senator Walsh toured the city behind Mayor Curley and he was also given ovations at every stop.

"They tell you that Curley can't be elected Governor because it is a Presidential year," the Senator said. "Well, Russell, Douglas and Foss were elected in Presidential years and Curley will be elected this year."

Walsh Queries Gillett

"Go to the polls on Nov 4 and you who have the custody of the ballot boxes stay there until you see them sealed. We know what happened in the Lodge-Garrison fight. Don't let that happen this year. Watch them every minute until the boxes are sealed."

His denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan was applauded in the Boston rallies and his declaration that he would drive the Klan from the State was cheered even more loudly.

Senator Walsh, candidate for reelection, asked his opponent, Speaker Gillett, a few more questions. Among them was:

"I ask Mr Gillett whether he supports the President on the stand the President has taken on taxation, in favor of large decreases in the tax of those whose incomes are \$100,000 a year or more and smaller decreases in taxes of those whose incomes are less than \$10,000 a year?"

"President Coolidge threatened to veto any bill which changed the rates in the bill drafted by Secretary Mellon, and his threat of a veto was used in an attempt to prevent any changes in those rates. Yet the Mellon bill could not command the support of the leaders of the President's own party in the House of Representatives, presided over by Mr Gillett. Among the first to denounce the Mellon rates was Mr Greene of Iowa, the Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee."

"We were told that if the Simmons Democratic bill was passed there could be no adjusted compensation and that a deficit in the Treasury would result. Yet the President, having said that he would not sign the Simmons bill, signs it; taxes were reduced \$450,000,000; the soldiers have been voted their adjusted compensation; and we have a large Treasury surplus."

Says Fuller Deserted J-2

Mayor Curley said:

"Reliable reports received this day from Republican sources indicate that the Republican candidates for State and national offices have at last realized the impossibility of electing Alvan T. Fuller as Governor. The tremendous strength developed by James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor as evidenced by the attendance and enthusiasm at rallies held in his behalf in Republican centres is responsible for the course finally determined upon, namely, every man for himself on the Republican ticket."

"The failure of the Republican candidate, Mr Fuller, to discuss ways and means for the promotion of commerce and the stabilizing of industry, without which continuity of employment for the worker is impossible, coupled with the failure to make an open declaration against the Ku Klux Klan, tells the story of the passing of the Republican nominee for Governor from public to private life."

The discussion of the tax rate for the city of Boston presented an unexpected opportunity for the presentation of the financial accomplishments of the Curley administration. It afforded an opportunity to convey to the public a constructive progress unparalleled in the history of American municipalities."

HERALD OCT. 26, 1924

CURLEY PROBE SPLITS COUNCIL HERALD

Move to Have Fin. Com. Go
Into Assessing of Em-
ployees Loses by Tie Vote

DEMOCRATS EAGER TO PROTECT MAYOR

OCT 28 1924

The Boston city council split in halves yesterday over an order introduced by Councilman Lane, its Republican member, calling on the finance commission to investigate newspaper reports that city employees had been solicited to contribute to Mayor Curley's gubernatorial campaign fund and had been pressed into service as workers in his cause.

The tie vote was enough to defeat the order, but the majority of the councilmen were plainly against Lane's move, which they characterized as a sharp political thrust. They were divided among themselves as how best to combat it, avowing that they wanted to dispose of the motion so as to cause Mayor Curley the least embarrassment possible.

VOTING WITH LANE

Voting with Councilman Lane for passage of the order were Councilmen Healey, Purcell and Walsh. Healey explained that he voted for it because, since the charges had been raised, he thought the mayor ought to have a chance to defend himself. Councilman Brickley, who left before the rollcall, had voted against the order in executive committee.

Introduction of the order by Lane brought an immediate protest by Councilman Watson, who said Lane was acting only on what he had read in the newspapers, and that anyhow there was no need of calling the attention of the finance commission to charges thus made, or in fact to any charges relating to Mayor Curley.

Councilman Lane retorted that his order was not aimed primarily at any political activities but that he thought it was going too far for a candidate to assess the firemen for getting the two-platoon system.

On Lane's request for passage of the order under suspension of the rules the measure received five votes to three, but as suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote it failed of passage and was referred to the executive committee. Voting with Lane on the original

resolution were Councilmen Gilbody and Watson, while Councilman Healey was absent.

In executive committee Councilman Gilbody argued that the council did not accept the resolution indorsing Davis as fair last week, and that he didn't think Lane's resolution was fair this week, for it was obviously in the interest of Fuller. President Donoghue asserted himself as first and foremost a Democrat and, describing the order as clearly aimed at Curley, he announced he would not be a party to it. Then Moriarty's proposition to postpone any action was defeated, five to four. The committee finally voted, five to four, to recommend to itself, sitting as the council, that the order ought not to pass.

Taking up the John W. Davis controversy, which left the council divided without any action last week, the members squelched the entire proposal to endorse Democratic candidates by voting to lay the matter on the table.

GLOBE OCT. 26, 1924

CURLEY STATES FOUR ISSUES

Assails Fuller at New

Bedford Rally

GLOBE

Again Challenges Opponent to

Take Stand on Klan

OCT 26 1924

Says Economy at Expense
of Wards Must Stop

Special Dispatch to the Globe

NEW BEDFORD, Oct 25—"Saving of the people's money in the State at the expense of our 20,000 wards must stop," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic candidate for the Governorship, told a large crowd at a Democratic rally at Elm Rink here tonight.

Repeated cuts in the budget of the State institutions, despite the reports of the trustees throughout the State that additional funds were necessary for the proper care of the inmates, has resulted in overcrowding, starvation and deplorable conditions in the institutions, he charged.

Mr Curley said in part:

"There are four major issues before the electorate of Massachusetts upon which my opponent as a candidate for Governor should make public declaration before anyone can justify casting a vote in his behalf.

"The first affects vitally the right of American citizens to the enjoyment of Constitutional guarantees. The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without regard to race, creed or color in America is fundamental and any organization that attempts to abridge this right is destructive of the peace, harmony and good order upon which patriotism rests. I have repeatedly challenged Alvan T. Fuller to declare his position with reference to the Ku Klux Klan, and to the present time he

has declined to declare against this hideous un-American organization.

"The second vital question affects the existence of all the people of Massachusetts. It may be said to be the bread and butter proposition of this campaign, namely, the restoration of commerce and the promotion of industry. To the present time Mr. Fuller has failed to discuss this all-important proposition. Commerce and industry can only be promoted through generous and wise expenditure of public money. The parsimonious policy of the Republican party in this Commonwealth is in large measure responsible for the strangulation of commerce and the stifling of industry.

"The third vital problem concerns the attitude of the Republican machine toward the inmates of State institutions. Mr. Fuller states that he proposes to continue the present policy which he terms efficient, economical and humane. The reports of the trustees of the various institutions, nearly all of whom are members of the Republican party, set forth that economies have only been possible through the starvation of inmates, the failure to provide sufficient clothing, medical treatment and attendance and nurses, and proper housing, coupled with unwholesome food supply to the poor, infirm, insane and the feeble-minded State wards.

"I shall introduce what is commonly termed Curleyism. Curleyism being another name for kindly, considerate and humane treatment of the poor, the sick and the unfortunate.

"The fourth proposition involved in this election is the wisdom of placing in the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the movement through which the American Republic became possible, namely the anniversary of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, a man whose record of silence and evasion and absenteeism during the war stamped him as a pacifist, slacker and enemy of free Government.

"In the recent contest for nomination it was his Republican opponent, James Jackson, who made these charges and the Congressional Record bears out the truth of what James Jackson said.

"In the name of America, in the name of decency, in the name of what American Government stands for, the duty of every citizen is clear, to defeat for election Alvan T. Fuller by voting for James M. Curley."

HERALD NOV. 6, 1924

BOSTON VOTE GOES PAST ALL RECORDS

Boston cast the largest vote in its history. Nearly 90 per cent. of the 247,636 registered voters went to the polls, according to estimates made yesterday. Although definite figures will not be available for a day or two, it appeared that close to 210,000 citizens cast ballots.

The Curley-Fuller contest produced the greatest interest and was held to be responsible in large measure for the size of the vote. Never before in the history of the election department did the initial tabulation of the vote take so long. It was 12:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the count was completed. All the machinery functioned smoothly, according to city officials, and the delay was traceable entirely to the unprecedented number of ballots cast, coupled with the lateness of the hour when the polls closed.

The complete vote of the city is now tabulated with the exception of two precincts: Precinct 1, ward 16; and precinct 6, ward 19. In both cases the election officers sent their record books into headquarters absolutely blank. They had counted the ballots, but failed to make the proper entry on the books they sent in to the election department. These figures will not be known until late today when the wardens make their final reports to the election commissioners.

NOV. 6

OCT. 28, 1924

POST

NOV. 5, 1924

CURLEY RAPS FULLER ON INSTITUTIONS

Declares He Will See That
They Are Humanized

He Contrasts "Fullerism" With
"Curleyism" at Rallies

READING, Oct 27—The Ku Klux Klan would cease to exist if the late Theodore Roosevelt were head of the Nation, James M. Curley declared at a Democratic rally tonight in Security Hall. George L. Flint presided, and the other speakers were Gen Charles H. Cole, Walter H. Wilcox of Woburn, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, John E. Swift, candidate for Attorney General; Senator Francis I. Hennessey of Dorchester and Ex-Senator McDonald of Boston.

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker and he scored the Republican administration. Lieut Gov Fuller's claim that while a member of the Executive Council he visited all the State Institutions was brought out by Mr Curley, who criticized the treatment of the inmates and said that after next January he would see that the institutions are humanized and that the 20,000 inmates receive proper care and attention.

Contrasting "Fullerism" and "Curleyism," he said:

"Curleyism means the application of hard work, sound business, liberal improvements, betterment of the City and its people, thought for their health and happiness and consideration for their needs, to the administration of the City by the Mayor, and this attitude toward and activity for the people who elected him is Curleyism."

"Mayor Curley has fought to keep the Ku Klux Klan out of Boston and succeeded, and he has resolutely refused to permit this treasonable society to raise its head to disturb the peace of the city and by its slander and intolerance breed trouble, foment dissension, create class and religious hatred and bring civic strife into this community. This policy has brought him abuse and threats but he has stood firm and unyielding."

"Mayor Curley believes in spending money to produce more money, by investing it in enterprises and instrumentalities that will increase the business and commerce of Boston, expand its import and export trade, fill Boston Harbor with ships and cargoes, and stimulate industry and employment, increase real estate values, and give an impetus to every business in the city. He believes that money spent liberally and wisely will pay for itself four-fold and like the seed a farmer sows come back in a harvest. This is Curleyism and financial foresight."

POST NOV. 5, 1924 Mayor to Make Statement on Result This Afternoon

32075
Mayor and Mrs. Curley received the early election returns last night at his office in City Hall. When he left for home shortly after 10 o'clock he told newspaper men that he would have no statement to make in regard to the results until this afternoon.

A number of friends of the Curley family and city officials dropped in at the Mayor's office during the evening. They included Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shaw, former Congressman and Mrs. Joseph F. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. George Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. McGlue, Fire Commissioner Glynn, Joseph Maynard, Brigadier-General John R. Dunn and John A. Sullivan.

HERALD OCT. 31, 1924 CURLEY APPEALS FOR LABOR VOTES

HERALD
Warns Democrats to Stick by
Ballot Boxes

OCT 31 10 A.M.
Speaking at Democratic rallies in Brighton, Hyde Park, Dorchester, Charlestown and wards in the city of Boston, Mayor Curley last night made a special appeal to labor to rally to his candidacy.

At the Charlestown rally, the Democratic candidate predicted his own election by a majority of 125,000, but warned the election workers to remain at the polling booths on election day until the ballot boxes had been sealed.

"You all remember the Lodge-Gaston fight of two years ago, when something happened between 11 o'clock at night and 3:30 o'clock in the morning that took the victory away from the Democratic candidate. I know how they do it, and even Annie Dick knows how they do it. It's a case of every man for himself now on the Republican ticket. Fuller is gone and Gillett is going," he said.

"The pamphlet sent through the mail to the electorate of the state by Mr. Fuller, wherein he states that he has inspected more state institutions than any man who ever held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and proposes to continue the policies that have been in force in the state institutions for the past four years, in the light of the report of the trustees, is an insult to the sensibilities of the people of this commonwealth, who recognize the policy as inhuman and not in keeping with the traditions of the state, and is best epitomized by the lines used by John Boyle O'Reilly in describing charity:

"Charity, scrimped and iced,
In the name of a cautious, sta-
tistical Christ."

TRANSCRIPT OCT. 27, 1924

CURLEY EXPECTS LARGE VOTE IN THE BACK BAY TRANSCRIPT MAYOR HAS A CONFIDENTIAL RE- PORT THAT FAMILIES ARE DIVIDED IN THIS SECTION, WOMEN TURN- ING TO HIM

OCT 27 1924

Is Mayor Curley really as confident of victory for governor as he is daily expressing himself at rallies and by radio? Everybody seems to be asking this question. Few persons see the mayor behind the scenes. Those who do have said from time to time that the mayor is not "bluffing." Today, he took the newspapermen into his supposed confidence, telling them that he was never more confident of victory in any of his political battles than he is today. He told of many reports that indicate, to his mind, that the trend is now away from Fuller.

One of the most interesting reports that the mayor says he has received is that he will receive hundreds of ballots from Back Bay Republicans. He was met the other night by an old schoolmate who told him that he knew of scores of cases where the campaign had divided Back Bay families; that in these instances the women were enthusiastic Curley believers while their husbands were equally enthusiastic Fuller supporters. The old schoolmate told the mayor that these women had heard Curley talk over the radio and had been charmed. There wasn't a smile on the mayor's face as he related the story. He knew positively that he had not been fooled.

Moreover, there are scores of Curley scouts who have been up and down the State for three weeks or more. They are hard-headed politicians. They have made frequent reports, the mayor says, that indicate a surprising trend his way among so-called Republicans in suburban districts. Then again, there are the mill and factory districts where the "full-dinner pail" argument, according to the mayor, is making great headway.

"Yes," the mayor said, "we cannot lose this fight. I have more than 500,000 pledges and everything has been checked up. I was never more confident."

HERALD OCT 28 1924

FULLER LAUGHS AT KLAN TALK

—HERALD
Ridicules Curley's Charge
at City Club—Gillett
Also Speaks

OCT 28 1924

"Speaker ~~of~~ running for the United States Senate, I think, at the expressed request of the President of the United States," Lt.-Gov. Fuller declared today in speaking at the luncheon to the Republican nominees at the City Club.

"This gathering," said the Lieutenant-Governor, "insures us against the one great thing which can upset our hopes on next Tuesday--over-confidence."

Fuller spoke of the accomplishments of the state commission on administration and finance and said that we are faced with a question of "continuing the business administration of Gov. Cox or turning our affairs over to the 'spendthrift mayor of Boston.'

He repeated parts of the speeches he has delivered in Worcester and other parts of the state, ridiculing Mayor Curley for trying to tack the Klan on to him and the Republican administration. There are, he said, three things which the Republicans want to accomplish at the election: elect Calvin Coolidge President, send a Republican administration to Washington, and to continue the Cox business administration on Beacon Hill.

R. L. O'Brien, editor of The Boston Herald, presided and in introducing Mr. Fuller said: "Fellow Republicans, some Democrats, and all men of action—you prove this latter by being here today."

Speaker Gillett spoke about his own record at Washington and told of the committee assignments he has held in Congress. He lauded the Republicans for the establishment of the national budget system.

Among those at the head table at the luncheon, which followed a similar one to the Democratic nominees two weeks ago, were Daniel J. Kiley, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, who has come out for Fuller; Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, President Frank G. Allen of the State Senate, Frank H. Foss, chairman of the Republican state committee; Charles H. Parkman and Congressman Charles Gilford.

TRANSCRIPT OCT. 29, 1924

CURLEYITES FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP RALLY

Police Called When Uproar Follows
Effort to Stop Adlow from

HECKLERS GET WORST OF IT

OCT 29 1924
Noonday Meeting in Court Street
Marked by Attacks on

Mayor

By Wendell D. Howie

TRANSCRIPT

A concerted attempt by followers of James M. Curley for governor to break up a Republican rally during the noon hour at 45 Court street, directly opposite City Hall annex, at which his opponent, Lieutenant Governor Alvan T. Fuller, and Representative Elijah Adlow were the principal speakers, resulted in a sensational uproar, verging on a riot, at the height of which a detachment of police from Station 2 were despatched to the scene.

Shouts of "You're a liar," "Throw him out," and threats of bodily harm made during Adlow's speech, failed to break up the rally. At one point the lieutenant governor started to take off his coat to go after one of the men who was leading the disturbance, but Adlow placed a restraining hand on his arm and shouted "Let me take care of them." Raising his voice so that it could be heard by every one of the three hundred or more men who crowded the long and narrow room, Adlow answered his hecklers and proceeded to give them, as well as Mayor Curley, one of the severest tongue-lashings heard in a political campaign in Boston in recent years.

Before the disturbance ended an overwhelming majority of the crowd was with the young speaker, and he was applauded to the echo when he concluded by shouting: "Go back to your jobs and tell the man who sent you here to break up this rally that he has as much chance of being elected governor of this Commonwealth as Andy Gump has of being elected President of the United States!"

Heckling Starts When Fuller Speaks

Councillor Charles L. Burrill, who is a candidate for reelection to the Executive Council, presided at the meeting. Rumors that "something is going to happen" had drawn a capacity crowd. Mr. Fuller was introduced as the first speaker, and, although he was heckled at times, the storm did not break until Adlow had started. The lieutenant governor carried the battle right to Mayor Curley's doorstep. He sarcastically referred to Curley as endeavoring to hide his administration at City Hall behind the Ku Klux Klan as a smoke-screen. He compared the State and city administrations and received a respectful hearing throughout most of his speech.

Luke Shields, an employee of the mayor's office, and other city employees most active in Curley's behalf, had edged their way near to the front of the long room. They heckled Adlow from the start, and at first the speaker paid no heed to them. In his opening he referred to Curley and the Ku Klux Klan issue. He charged the mayor with giving the Klan a daily hypodermic to keep it alive.

"Prince of Peerless Promises"

"Curley is still pursuing the elusive pilot-slip," he said, "trying his utmost to wrap up the Republican party in a sheet. But he can't get away with it. The people are

not fooled by him. Anyone who has ever scanned his record knows him to be the prince of peerless promoters. He promised when he ran for mayor that he would get the people a five-cent street-car fare on the Boston Elevated or resign his office within a year. He has done neither. He promised lower assessments on real estate, and what did the people get?—much higher assessments all around.

"He has treated his employees without regard to them or their families. The treatment of municipal employees in the days of Boss Tweed dwindles into nothing insignificance as compared with the atrocious treatment received at the hands of Mayor Curley. Here we have the spectacle of city employees, regardless of whether they are Republicans or Democrats, harnessed and tied to the Curley machine and compelled to go out and work for him under fear of the political guillotine. Similarly they have been compelled to dig down into their pay envelopes to help finance his campaign."

"You're a liar," shouted a dozen Curleyites in a chorus.

"I am not a liar," answered Adlow.

"You can't prove that any employee ever paid any money into the mayor's campaign fund," shouted Shields.

Adlow Answers the Charge

"Very well, if you ~~ask~~ I can't," Adlow answered, "why did the Democratic City Council on Monday ~~use~~ to adopt an order to investigate ~~the~~ charges? I am willing to give you every advantage. Go ahead and tell your Democratic friends in the City Council that you want the investigation, and then let them summon every city employee before them. We'll find out soon enough whether I lie or not."

"I repeat my charge, and I call upon you to witness that the families of city employees have been deprived of necessities of life in order that this man might accomplish his vicious conspiracy to get control of our State Government."

"You're a liar!" came the chorus again, followed by shouts and cat-calls that for the moment drowned out the voice of the speaker. Many of the audience became angry and shouted back: "Go on back to your work. Let him speak!"

Elijah Was a Prophet

"You know I am not a liar," Adlow replied, "and you also know that whenever you were licked in the old days you always resorted to such cries. I want you to know right here and now that Curley will be overwhelmingly repudiated, overwhelmingly defeated on election day."

"You're no prophet," someone shouted.

"But Elijah was a prophet," another voice replied.

Paying no heed to the uproar, the speaker continued:

"Curley talks a lot about industrial development, about development of the port of Boston. He talks a lot about what he will get for the State in Washington when he's governor. Well, he was in Washington and the only thing he ever got was the train back."

At this point the crowd yelled and cheered, to the discomfort of the Curleyites.

Whitfield Tuck, a Democrat, interrupted the speaker to shout:

"How about Tom White, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, on Beacon Hill. Isn't he interested in politics?"

"Yes, he is interested in politics, and why shouldn't he be," Adlow answered, "but did you ever hear of him compelling State employees to go out circulating pledge cards under penalty of losing their jobs?"

TRANSCRIPT OCT. 28, 1924

REFERS TO CURLEY AS SPENDTHRIFT MAYOR OF BOSTON TRANSCRIPT

Fuller Says Opponent Prospered
While Spending Other
Peoples' Money

OCT 28 1924
AT CITY CLUB LUNCHEON

Gillett, Also a Guest, Ran for
Senate at "Request
of President"

By Wendell D. Howie

Before an enthusiastic audience of more than 250 business men this noon, at the Boston City Club luncheon to the leading Republican candidates to be voted for in the election next Tuesday, Lieut. Gov. Alvan T. Fuller sharply attacked his opponent, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and called upon the voters of the State to repudiate "the spendthrift mayor of Boston." "The mayor and I were educated in different schools," he continued. "I've been brought up to earn my money before I spend it—he to spend other people's money—and he's apparently prospered along the way."

Mr. Fuller criticized Curley's record as mayor, as well as the campaign methods employed by the Democratic candidate in the present campaign. He urged that the voters accomplish three things at the polls this year: First, the election of President Coolidge, the most trusted man in the country today; "second, the election of a Republican senator to support him, and, third, to continue on Beacon Hill the efficient, economical administration of Governor Channing H. Cox by supporting the Republican State ticket.

In speaking for Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, who was one of the guests at the luncheon, Mr. Fuller made the statement that Gillett became a candidate for United States senator at the "express request that he run for that office by the President of the United States." There have been many intimations, particularly during the primary contest, that Gillett was the President's choice, but Mr. Fuller is the first speaker to state it publicly as a fact.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien presided at the luncheon and, in addition to Speaker Gillett and Mr. Fuller, the guests at the speakers' table were President Frank G. Allen of the State Senate, party nominee for lieutenant governor; Charles H. Parkman, Benjamin F. Felt, Charles E. Hatfield, Major General Mark L. Hersey, George A. Rich, A. L. Winship, Congressman Charles L. Gifford and Frank H. Foss, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Fuller Praised for His "Business Mind"

Mr. Fuller was the first speaker, and was introduced by Mr. O'Brien as "the man who the late John N. Cole once described to me as having the best business mind on Beacon Hill in the last quarter of a century." In opening his remarks Mr.

Fuller was warmly applauded when he said he was very proud and very pleased to have been a part of the administration of Governor Cox during the past four years. He pointed out that during the administration the State debt has been reduced \$16,000,000 and the State tax \$4,000,000. He mentioned some of the economies that have been instituted, such as in massed purchase of supplies and standardization of employment, and added that in one item alone, that of printing, more than half a million of dollars has been saved.

The seven o'clock radio hour, heretofore he said, has been the children's hour, when bedtime stories have been in order. "I do not know why Mayor Curley should have taken this hour for his radio stories unless it is that the stories he was telling were fairy stories." Continuing, he said Curley wants to make the Ku Klux Klan the issue of the campaign, while he (Mr. Fuller) desires to have the campaign issue one of a comparison of the record on Beacon Hill and the Boston City Hall during the past three or four years. Mr. Fuller said that in the primary campaign the official organ of the Klan opposed him bitterly, stating that when he ran for Congress he had the endorsement of DeValera, was the Sini Fein candidate and that he had a cathedral in his front lawn. "And, now, after all that," he added, "Curley tried to make out that I am a Kluxer."

Cites Appointments of Cox

He called attention to recent appointments by Governor Cox, asking if the man dictated the appointment of a Dona [redacted] Superior Court, if a Kleagle [redacted] had named Lourie, or if Zanor was given an appointment at the request of a wizard. "Let's drop the subject," he added, abruptly changing the tone of his remarks. He then charged that Curley would make an excellent choice to play the hero role in "Browstr's Millions." In closing he pledged himself to carry on the efficient, business-like administration of the past four years.

Speaker Gillett, for the first time since the campaign started, devoted most of his time to his own record, discarding issues in order that his service in Congress might be mentioned.

HERALD OCT. 29, 1924

TELEPHONE RATE CALLED TOO LOW HERALD

New York Expert Testifies
at State House Hearing
on Boston Charges

OCT 29 1924

Walter F. Gray, commercial engineer employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, testifying yesterday at the resumed hearings before the state public utilities commission in the State House, declared the proposed private branch exchange rates compiled by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are lower than the advisory schedules prepared for this class of service by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

SCHEDULES COMPARED

The commission is holding hearings on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to increase rates in certain classes of service against which the city of Boston is protesting.

The company is represented by Atty. Charles S. Pierce, one of its vice-presidents. The city's interests are in the hands of Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan.

Mr. Gray told the commission that only for discussion in office conferences the schedules filed by Samuel H. Mildram, expert witness for the city, as rate exhibits, were not schedules of the parent company, but were used for rate making and analysis. He added that a circular prepared by the American company on private branch exchanges was not distributed to the associated companies.

He compared the proposed schedules of the New England Telephone Company with the advisory schedules of the parent company. Where the former suggests a \$4.50 charge, the latter recommends a \$5 charge. In other classes of service where the local company proposes an \$8 rate, the parent company proposes \$12, and where the New England company suggests a \$10 service charge, the parent company places it at \$12.

In the intercommunicating service Mr. Day said the New England company proposes a rate of 75 cents a station, as against the proposed rate of \$1.50 by the American company. He went into detail on switchboard charges, saying that the schedules proposed by the New England Company as a rule are considerably lower than is paid in other cities in the United States.

Mr. Gray will resume the witness stand when the hearing is resumed this morning.

At the opening of the hearing, Corporation Counsel Sullivan informed the commission that the city was interested in knowing how long the increases in operating expenses were to continue. He said items figured in 1921 at \$500,000 grew in 1923 to \$704,000.

A part of the session was devoted to the cross-examination of Mr. Mildram, the city's expert, on carrying charges of private branch exchanges. He was asked by Atty. Pierce how much of the carrying charge of the private branch exchanges should be assessed against other classes of service, in determining the rate which should be paid by the private branch subscribers. Mr. Mildram said he was unable to answer because of the manner in which the expenses of the exchanges are interwoven with those of other forms of service given by the company.

Atty. Pierce also criticised the method used by Mr. Mildram in estimating the gross operating revenues obtained by the company in 1924. He declared Mr. Mildram made the estimate on the 1922 business of the company and had not taken into consideration the fact that the 1924 business might not have been as large. Mr. Mildram answered he had to ignore the trend of expenses in 1924, and explained that he has always maintained that the expenses have been unduly high.

The attorney for the telephone company brought out the fact that Mr. Mildram in computing the company's finances for the year, had used the figures for five months' business on which to estimate the business for the year. The witness said he divided the figures by five in order to get the result for one month, and then multiplied by 12 to get the computation for the year.

POST NOV. 1 1924

FULLER WARN OF CURLEY

E-1

NOV 1 1924

Calls Him Spendthrift
as Mayor of
Boston POST

Lieutenant-Governor Fuller, in rallies last night in Beverly, Salem and Chelsea, as well as over the radio, warned against turning the State's business over to "the spendthrift Mayor of Boston," recounting the progress of Governors Calvin Coolidge and Channing Cox in conducting State affairs on an economical and sound basis, lowering the State debt and reducing State taxes.

URGES HEAVY VOTE

Mr. Fuller also warned against over-confidence in the election, urging every able bodied citizen to get out and vote and see to it that everybody in his neighborhood did likewise.

"Failure to vote brings direful results," he said. "In the last national election, it was minorities—not majorities—that sent that little group of socialistically inclined Senators to Congress from a few mid-western States, that so effectively blocked progress by the administration."

He warned also against taking campaign promises too seriously, saying: "Be on your guard against blatant oratory and wholesale promises. Remember the wise little boy, whose father asked him what he'd do if he gave him \$100. He said, 'I'd count it!' That's good policy to apply to this campaign."

Fuller's Address

Lieutenant-Governor Alvan T. Fuller said in part: "Good government in Massachusetts requires that the taxes shall be as low as consistent with good service, that we shall have industrial peace and steady employment, that the appointment of all public officials shall be on the basis of merit, that our public institutions shall be kept at the high level of efficiency which has made them leaders among such public institutions in this country; and that the faith in Massachusetts which we all profess shall be the guiding note in all government administration.

"Taxes concern every citizen. The Republican party in Massachusetts stands for reduced taxes and efficient service. The record of the past four years on Beacon Hill attests that fact. I am pledged to a policy which demands a careful watch on the people's money. As a business man I know that you cannot spend money without getting it. The State has no money to spend

except such as comes from the pockets of the taxpayers.

"The taxpayers are willing to support the government in all wise expenditures. They know that if their money is honestly and wisely used, they are going to receive for what they pay in taxes an adequate and a satisfactory return. They are not willing that their money shall be scattered carelessly far and wide in wasteful expenditure.

"As a business man I know that waste of funds in business leads to bankruptcy. I know that it is no more possible to waste money in government without disaster than it is in business. When a business concern spends more than it can take in it goes on the rocks. When a government spends more than it can take in without unduly assessing the taxpayers, it is saved only by holding up the taxpayers and making them give their money without receiving any adequate return for it. When a business is badly run, the stockholders lose. The burden of bad government is always on the taxpayers. They have no escape. I propose to protect the taxpayers.

Harmony Imperative E-2

"We want prosperity in this State. We cannot have it unless capital and labor work in harmony and with mutual satisfaction. We cannot have prosperity without industrial peace. Those who employ and those who are employed have the same objective in view. As business prospers, all concerned in it prosper. As it halts, all concerned suffer. I shall, as Governor, seek to have ways always available for the adjustment of all industrial differences. I want to see able and impartial boards of conciliation on call at all times to smooth out points of dissatisfaction, in order that the industrial operations which are the life of the State may be uninterrupted, and continuously contribute to the material welfare of all the people of Massachusetts.

"My friends, this is an old Commonwealth. It has a noble history. It has such a history as places on the shoulders of us today heavy responsibilities. There is little worth in a noble past if we fail to do our duty in the present. There is mighty virtue in a great record of years gone if by inspiration from that record we are moved to do our duty now. It is in that spirit that I look back over the long history of Massachusetts, and look forward now towards the opportunities that lie ahead of us today.

"I promise you that I shall hold high the standards of this Commonwealth. As Governor I shall try to serve the entire State, with all the strength and the all the understanding that is mine. I shall not fail in reverence for the past of this great State. I shall not falter before the problems of the day. I shall hope to perform the duties of this high office of Governor that the future of the Commonwealth shall be not less secure through my efforts."

Curley Says He Will Prove Charges About State Institutions

POST

An invitation to Governor Cox and Lieutenant-Governor Fuller to come to Pemberton square at 1 o'clock this afternoon, where he said he would prove to them his charges against the State institutions, was made yesterday by Mayor Curley in

a series of theatre meetings which he addressed.

J-1

NEVER SO CONFIDENT

He stated that never had he been so confident of victory and that large numbers of Republicans would take the opportunity tomorrow to repudiate Mr. Fuller, "a man whom they tolerated but never cared for," he declared.

Commenting on the recent rallies, he told of how he addressed a meeting at South Boston which waited for him until 1:30 in the morning. He said that all the people who attended the Republican rally at Tremont Temple Saturday night could be seated in a small section of the Boston Arena where the Democratic gathering was staged.

Invitation to Fuller

After referring to the State Institutions he said: "I will say to Governor Cox and Mr. Fuller that I never made a false charge in all my life and I will prove it to them if they come to Pemberton square tomorrow. I particularly invited Mr. Fuller to be there and defend the administration that he has pledged himself to continue."

The Mayor mentioned a recent occasion in Chicopee when the Republicans were holding a rally with three national speakers on the programme.

"The total number of their audience," he said, "was 49, including four policemen and the postmaster. I was going through the town when my attention was called to a few people outside the hall. I started to talk to them and in five minutes there were 300 people at my rally and only 24 inside listening to the Republicans.

Warns Against Whispers

"During the next 24 hours," he continued, "whisperers will come up to you in the factories and on the streets, telling you that the Democrats cannot be elected in this State during a presidential year. Just tell those people

Governors Foss, Douglas and Russell were elected in Massachusetts in presidential years and that Curley will win this year also."

The Mayor stated that from all parts of the State Republicans were going to cast their votes for Curley; that members of the third party would vote for La Follette and Curley and that the Democrats would vote their entire State, with all the strength and the all the understanding that is mine. I tremont Temple and declared that neither the Governor nor anyone else "could save Alvin."

At Football Game J-2

Between the halves of a football game on the M street playground in South Boston, yesterday afternoon, the Mayor spoke to a crowd of more than 10,000. He addressed a meeting at the refectory building at Franklin Park and at the Greek Democratic Club on Harrison avenue last night. His tour of Greater Boston yesterday afternoon took him to Democratic gatherings in the following places:

Central Square Theatre East Boston; Broadway Theatre, South Boston; Grand Opera House, South End; German's Theatre, Roslindale; Fellsway Theatre, Medford; High School Auditorium, Somerville; Institute Hall, East Cambridge; Regent Theatre, Arlington; Strand Theatre, Waverley; Hendricks Hall, West End, and the Democratic Women's Council at 810 Tremont street.

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 4, 1924

Fuller Warmly Greeted

by Malden Neighbors

TRANSCRIPT

Is Congratulated as "Governor" by Many Persons as He Casts His Vote in Fire Station

NOV 4 1924

Apparently there is little doubt in the minds of Malden voters as to the outcome of the election of governor. When Lieutenant Governor Fuller drove from his Boston home to his legal residence in Malden this morning to cast his vote, he found a delegation of neighbors awaiting him, and as Mr. and Mrs. Fuller went into the Ashland street engine house to vote, nearly a score of men and women followed them. They had waited, before casting their ballots, until the arrival of their distinguished townsmen who, though scheduled to appear at nine o'clock, did not reach the polling place until 9:25 o'clock. The engine house is within five minutes walk of the Fuller residence and is directly across the street from a school which the lieutenant governor attended as a boy.

Several of those who were waiting, and who stepped forward to greet Mr. Fuller, called him "Governor," which caused him to say, with a smile, "Aren't you premature?" They were emphatic in declaring that they had no doubt of the result of the election. Mr. Fuller called several of the firemen and policemen present by name. As he turned from the booth to deposit his ballot two elderly ladies pressed forward within the enclosure, to shake his hand and the official in charge smiled at this slight infraction of the rules. The lieutenant governor's ballot was No. 142 in the box and his wife deposited hers immediately afterward. Despite the hardships of the campaign Mr. Fuller appeared remarkably fresh and laughed and chatted with those about.

Mayor and Mrs. Curley

Vote in Jamaica Plain

Democratic Candidate for Governor Is Accompanied to the Polls by His Wife

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley marked their ballots shortly after eleven o'clock this morning at the First Baptist Church, Jamaica Plain, the polling place for Ward 22, Precinct 1. In this district, which is normally Republican, 327 votes had been cast at 10:30 o'clock.

In Ward 14, Roxbury, an old Curley stronghold, it was estimated that an average of 200 votes had been cast in each of the precincts at ten o'clock. A large percentage of the voters were expected to vote during the late afternoon and early evening.

In lower Jamaica Plain, which is included in Ward 15, an unusual situation was caused by the death yesterday of Representative William A. Carty, the Democratic nominee for the lower branch of the State Legislature. Mr. Carty had no Republican opponent for the office. This morning, however, two Democratic candidates appeared, both of whom are running on stickers. They are Charles P. Dunlap and William F. Madden. Voting in this ward was light during the morning.

Ward 13 recorded heavy voting this morning, with an unforeseen complication in the State Legislature election, when supporters of James F. Gleason, a former representative, distributed stickers for him at all of the polling places. Besides Mr. Gleason, there are two Democrats, Edward F. Wallace and William Curley, and two Republicans, Mrs. Harriet C. Hall and Joseph Mitchell, running for two seats in the Legislature.

NOV 2, 1924

BAY STATE URGED TO SEND ANOTHER COOLIDGE SENATOR

Tremont Temple resounded to tumultuous roars when Speaker Gillett, Republican candidate for U. S. Senator, and Lieut.-Gov. Fuller, Republican nominee for Governor, made final campaign pleas.

Gillett called upon Massachusetts Republicans to send another Senator to Washington for President Coolidge. Lieut.-Gov. Fuller pledged a clean, efficient administration as Governor.

"I am confident," the Lieutenant Governor said, "because from one end of the State to the other I have witnessed the resentment of the voters against the vicious, scurrilous and mendacious attack upon the administration which you have received in the last four years from Gov. Cox.

"And I have witnessed a revolt among the Democrats of the Commonwealth because their party has presented as its candidate a man who through 20 years of office-holding has consistently demonstrated his absolute willingness to believe that public office is a public trust.

STANDS LOYAL TO IDEALS.

"When this campaign opened I declared my principles. Tonight, with the opening of the polls but a few hours away I still stand by those principles. I have not swayed with the winds of popular passion. I have not trimmed my sails to meet the varying audiences of the country towns and the industrial cities.

"I have not abandoned issues and clutched at new ones to prevent the loss of a vote here, or to gain one there. I have not found it necessary to resort to vilification and untruth to make my message effective. I have addressed myself to the intelligence of the voters, not merely to their ears.

SERVANT OF ALL PEOPLE.

"My platform, in brief, is this. I believe in the great financial reforms initiated in this State under Calvin Coolidge and Channing Cox, which have made Massachusetts the model State of our great Union of States. Their administrations have combined humanitarianism with efficiency, and it shall be my purpose to continue along the path which they have blazed.

"I, too, shall try to lift the burden of public debt from the backs of the taxpayers.

I shall co-operate with the Legislature to keep our direct tax at the lowest possible figure. I shall continue the pay as you get policy.

"I shall favor the expenditure which is humanely necessary, not matter how large. I shall oppose

that which is political, no matter how small. I shall stand upon the traditional Republican doctrine of equal opportunity for all men, regardless of race, creed or color. I shall be governor of all the people, not of any group or class.

"The Democratic candidate boasts that the debt of the city of Boston has increased, millions on top of millions, during his administration at City Hall. He asserts if he is elected Governor he will put an end at once to the program of economy with which the names of Calvin Coolidge and Channing Cox are associated.

STONE WARNS OF BRYAN.

"If I were going to elect my opponent to anything, it would be to act the leading role in 'Brewster's Millions.'"

Speaker Gillett, continuing his attack upon Senator Walsh on his silence on the child labor amendment and as to whether he favored the La Follette or Davis candidacies for president, also dwelt upon the candidacy and issues of La Follette. He spoke of the present opportunity to elect a Massachusetts man to the presidency and of the confidence in President Coolidge that was felt throughout the country.

Governor Cox urged the support of the entire Republican ticket, lauded the President and stressed the importance of sending Speaker Gillett to the U. S. Senate to back the President.

Attorney General Stone, who was given a fine reception, declared a deadlock in the electoral college will mean the election of Charles W. Bryan to the presidency.

"Do the people of the United States want Mr. Bryan for President? No one has ever had the temerity to suggest such a thought," he declared. "The Democratic party rebelled at the suggestion until its own candidate for President, ably seconded by William Jennings Bryan, performed the necessary operation upon an exhausted and defenseless convention and this triumph of political straddling was achieved."

President Allen of the State Senate, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, praised the State administration under Governor Cox.

HERALD NOV. 2, 1924

AT G.O.P. RALLY

NOV 2 1924

Not in years has a Republican audience at the Saturday night-before rally in Tremont Temple demonstrated such absolute confidence in Tuesday's result as that which crowded that auditorium last night.

The first great burst of applause came when George A. Rich, as president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, opened the meeting with the prediction that President Coolidge would be elected on Tuesday by an overwhelming majority. And the crowd cheered just as lustily two and a half hours later when Atty.-Gen. Harlan F. Stone, the final speaker, closed a masterly presentation of the Republican cause with the same prediction.

HERALD

OLD-FASHIONED RALLY

It was a rip-roaring Republican rally of the old-fashioned sort, with Lt.-Gov. Fuller, Speaker Gillett and Gov. Cox supplying the real fireworks with their attacks on the Democratic candidates.

Lt.-Gov. Fuller, whose humorous allusions to Curley's candidacy and Curley's promises have caught the imagination of crowds from Pittsfield across the state in the last fortnight, dropped into a serious mood for his last big speech, and although not mentioning his opponent by name declared that the great issue of the gubernatorial campaign is honesty in government. The crowd interrupted him time and again with wild cheers as he drove home points against Curley, and it laughed sympathetically when he told them they could not realize the restraint under which he has campaigned.

Gov. Cox, taking up the subject where Fuller left it when he hurried away to other meetings, had the crowd in an uproar throughout his speech. Replying to Curley's attacks on the care of inmates in state institutions, the Governor bluntly declared that Curley had lied on the stump, and as he told the story of the rebuilding of the state's great system under Republican rule he was hailed time after time by applause.

"Elect the Republican candidate," he declared with spirit, "and he will not compel state employees to contribute to

Continued on Page Twenty, Column 11
Lt.-Gov. Fuller said:

This magnificent audience means only one thing, it is an indication of a great Republican victory on next Tuesday, in which the voters of Massachusetts will register their faith in Calvin Coolidge, their beloved fellow-citizen, the man who has won the confidence of the people of America to a greater extent than any other of his generation and the man toward whom not only his own country but all the world is turning for leadership.

Massachusetts will register that faith on Tuesday by giving to him the largest vote and the greatest plurality ever received by a candidate for the presidency here, and to pull back up that vote in the most convincing manner.

ington to support him in the United States Senate the Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, and by sending to Washington a solid delegation of Republican congressmen.

My part here tonight is not to discuss national issues. There are others who can do that more eloquently and effectively. My time is limited here, as our very ambitious state committee has decided that the candidates shall show themselves in as many places as possible, and this is just a brief stopping place in our swing around the circuit.

GRATEFUL FOR HONOR

I have been honored with the Republican nomination for Governor of this commonwealth. My heart is full of gratitude to the great party which has conferred that honor upon me, and I have come before this representative gathering of my fellow Republicans to tell you what I propose to do when I am Governor, for I am as confident of the outcome on Tuesday as I am that the sun will rise that day. I am confident because from one end of the state to the other I have witnessed the resentment of the voters against the vicious, scurrilous and mendacious attack upon the administration which you have received in the last four years from this great man who sits on the platform near me, Channing H. Cox. And I have witnessed a revolt among the Democrats of the commonwealth because their party has presented as a candidate a man who through 20 years of office-holding has consistently demonstrated his absolute unwillingness to believe that public office is a public trust.

policy in expenditure. I shall favor the expenditure which is humanely necessary, no matter how large; I shall oppose that which is political, no matter how small. I shall stand upon the traditional Republican doctrine of equal opportunity for all men, regardless of race, creed or color. I shall be the Governor of all the people, not of any group or class.

SEVERE PROVOCATION

During this campaign I have been under severe provocation. My opponent, always unscrupulous on a public platform, has exceeded all previous efforts in his mad quest for new powers. He has fully lived up to that paragraph of his own political document wherein he states, "He deliberately cheapens himself in a campaign. He appeals to the mob by saying the things he knows will win their applause and stir their passions."

Now any man, when his motives, his character or his record are under attack, has an almost irrepressible desire to retort, and in doing so not only to defend himself but to impeach the character of the witness against him. In the legal world that method is invariably followed. But in politics it is a method from which the man who is in public life for honest motives shrinks. There is no particular thrill in hurling mud back at the man who has hurled mud at you.

And so in this campaign I have restrained myself. I think in pursuing that policy I have pleased the vast majority of the voters of Massachusetts, who prefer to see their politics kept on a high plane. When epithets have been hurled at me, I have thought of epithets which could have been hurled back, perhaps to the temporary entertainment of those within range of my voice, and the newspaper men sent to accompany the candidates back and forth across the state have I did not.

HAS DISCUSSED RECORDS

I have, therefore, discussed records. I have told the story of the administration of Channing Cox, with which I have been intimately associated. With proper modesty I have not claimed those accomplishments as mine. I have merely pointed out that in what he has done the Governor had my absolute support and my co-operation, and I have believed I could make no higher pledge than that I would work with all the strength and ability I possess to live up to the standard he has set. I approve of the record of a reduction of \$16,000,000 in the net debt of our state. I approve of the reduction of \$4,000,000 in the annual state tax. I approve of the pay-as-you-go policy. I approve of economy and efficiency. I oppose waste, extravagance, favoritism and all the evils which are a necessary adjunct of them.

The Democratic candidate in this campaign has taken his stand in direct opposition to this policy. He boasts that the debt of the city of Boston has increased, millions on top of millions, during his administration at City Hall. He asserts that if he is elected Governor he will put an end at once to the program of economy with which the names of Calvin Coolidge and Channing Cox are associated. On this one issue alone I would be prepared to rest the case for the Republican party.

But there is another and graver issue. It is that of honesty in government. We cannot afford in this grand old commonwealth of ours, to invite a government of scandal on Beacon Hill. This commonwealth has a long and splendid history. I shall try to be worthy of it in my administration. I shall hold high

The most ambitious "night-before tour" in the history of Massachusetts political campaigns is planned by Mayor James M. Curley tonight, when he makes a "swing" from Springfield, through Worcester, and to Boston.

A special train will be pressed into service, if it appears evident that a fast auto cannot make the schedule, it was stated at his headquarters yesterday. There also will be rallies tonight in the 26 wards of Boston.

THE "BIG SWING"

Senator David I. Walsh will address a rally in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, tonight, then come to Boston where he will appear at the big Democratic "night before" rally in Symphony Hall.

Mayor Curley will speak at a rally in Pemberton square at 1 o'clock this afternoon, then take a train to Springfield, where he will be the principal speaker at the Springfield Auditorium.

He is scheduled to take the 8:10 train from Springfield to Worcester, arriving there at 9:30, where he allows an hour for the big Democratic gathering at that city.

From Worcester he will come over the road by automobile to Boston where he expects to arrive not far after midnight, and make the closing speech of his campaign.

While the Mayor and Senator Walsh are addressing the larger gatherings, a prominent list of speakers are scheduled to appear at the Boston rallies. They include former Congressman Joseph P. O'Connell, Attorney James H. Vahey, former Representative Daniel J. Gillett,

HERALD

NOV. 3, 1924

Curley Joins Lomasney at Big Rally of Hendricks Club

Speakers Praise All Democratic Candidates Except Davis and Bryan—Tague

HERALD Under Fire NOV 3 1924

Mayor Curley, John J. Cummings, Martin Lomasney and other Democratic leaders addressed the pre-election meeting at the Hendricks Club yesterday afternoon and urged the 500 men and women present to vote for the entire Democratic ticket. Though practically every other candidate of prominence was praised, there was no word of praise for John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan.

Lomasney, John J. Douglass, who is the regular Democratic nominee for Congress from the 10th district, and several of Lomasney's lieutenants in ward 5 made vitriolic criticism of Congressman Peter F. Tague, who was defeated by Douglass for the nomination at the September primary and is now a "sticker" candidate for re-election. Figuratively, Tague was held aloft as a terrible example of perfidy, but there was no word of criticism of James E. Maguire, the Republican congressional candidate in the district. Neither his name, nor that of Thomas J. Giblin, the other aspirant to the office, was mentioned.

RECEPTION OF CURLEY

Yesterday was the first time in many years that Mayor Curley had attended a meeting at the Hendricks Club, and apparently the word had been passed out to the "boys" to give him a hearty reception. Years ago Lomasney and Curley were the bitterest of political enemies, and, though the two have now apparently buried the hatchet, the welcome given the mayor yesterday afternoon was far from being unanimous.

However, the applause lasted about five seconds and was louder than that given any of the other speakers, including Lomasney himself. Whether because of the 20 or 30 women present or because of the changed days and customs, the meeting evinced little of the enthusiasm that in past years marked the Sunday-before-election meetings at the club. The majority of the crowd was there to listen to Lomasney, and his sharp thrusts at Congressman Tague elicited many laughs and brief bursts of handclapping. His speech differed in no important phase from the one he made on the Sunday afternoon before the primary election in September and at the Douglass rally in Charlestown.

Most of the speakers yesterday urged the audience to vote against the child labor amendment and in favor of the plan providing for representative from each of the 26 wards to the city council. No advice was given regarding the other referenda on the ballot.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald presided. John J. Douglass declared

that the Democratic voters of the 10th district expressed their sentiment at the primary election, when they gave him about 2300 votes more than they gave Tague. He condemned the congressman in the strongest terms, especially with reference to the charge that Douglass's recent illness was a result of drinking. Lomasney and other speakers at the meeting yesterday also made reference to this, and declared that the charge was made publicly though it was known to those making it that Douglass had been in the hospital for an operation. A physician accompanied Douglass on his round of rallies yesterday.

A large part of Mayor Curley's speech was a recital of the enthusiasm and large attendance at the Democratic rallies throughout the state, and he predicted his election as Governor by more than 100,000 plurality. He denounced the political tactics of Alvan T. Fuller and declared that Elijah Adlow was a "character assassin."

Lomasney began rather mildly, but after he had been going about five minutes, and after he had made several convulsive clutches at his collar, and several men in the crowd had shouted "take 'em off," he removed his collar and tie, displaying the pristine glory of his outing shirt and suspenders of Baron Renfrew baby blue. Then he took another swallow of water and got down to business.

CIRCULARS AND POSTERS

On the platform table was a pile of political circulars and posters favorable to Tague's candidacy and attacking Douglass and Lomasney. Martin exhibited them one by one and riddled the charges that were made in them. One of the charges was that Douglass supported Isaac Allen against John H. Sullivan for the Governor's council. Lomasney declared this was untrue, and added that a son of John H. Sullivan was denying it at Douglass rallies yesterday in other parts of the city.

At the conclusion of his speech, just before urging all to vote for the straight Democratic ticket, Lomasney held up the Tague circulars and cords and said that the cost of printing and distributing them probably totalled \$10,000, though Congressman Tague during the primary campaign had declared that he was "a poor man."

"Don't you worry about poor Peter the Great," said Lomasney in closing. "He had 10 years at \$7500 and other things a year, and with his Liberty bonds and the rest of it, the Tagues won't have to give up their automobile and their place at Schlueter."

Other speakers were John J. Cummings, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Councilman George E. Curran, Representative Bernard Finkelstein and Felix A. Marcella, and former Representative Robert Robinson.

HERALD NOV. 4, 1924

CURLEY REPLIES TO RIVAL FULLER

HERALD

Tells "Facts" Regarding Latter's Plea for Gasoline Permit

NOV 4 1924

A statement from Mayor Curley, in which he stated the "facts" regarding Lt.-Gov. Fuller's attempt to obtain a permit for a gasoline station at his Packard service station on Commonwealth avenue was issued to the press this afternoon.

The Curley broadside read as follows:

"In the morning papers Mr. Fuller is quoted as making the following statement:

"When I built that Packard Service Station out on Commonwealth avenue—you all know where it is—I wanted to get a permit to put a gasoline storage tank in the cellar. But I couldn't get it."

"I hired a lawyer, and he went down to City Hall. But he came back and said, 'There's somebody down there has got to be fixed.'

"I said right then, 'That service station will stay there unused until hell freezes over before I pay a nickel to fix anybody at City Hall.' That lawyer was Joseph Wiggin, and he's got an office at 27 State street. The president of the common council then was Jim Curley."

"The records of the board of aldermen show the following facts, and these records are open to any citizen to inspect:

APPLIED FOR LICENSE

"On Sept. 13, 1909, Alvan T. Fuller applied to the board of aldermen for a license to keep 1000 gallons of gasoline at the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Malvern street.

"Under the state law a public hearing had to be given on the application after 14 days' notice.

"The hearing was given on Oct. 4, 1909, which was the earliest possible date it could be given on account of the 14 days' notice.

"The application then was referred to the committee on licenses and the license was granted on Oct. 18, 1909.

"You will observe the following inaccuracies in Mr. Fuller's statement.

"He says 'I wanted a permit for a gasoline tank but I couldn't get it.'

"He got it and he got it in the usual course of business without delay.

"He states that some lawyer said there is somebody down to City Hall that has got to be fixed and Mr. Fuller then stated 'That service station will stay unused until hell freezes over before I will pay a nickel to fix anybody at City Hall.'

"But the service station didn't stay there unused because Mr. Fuller got the license.

"He then says to show his venom and lack of responsibility—"The president of the common council then was Jim Curley." Jim Curley was never president of the common council or chairman of the board of aldermen.

"The common council had nothing to do with gasoline permits.

"The chairman of the board of aldermen in 1909 was Frederick J. Brand, now deceased, a Republican and one of the most respected men in the city."

HERALD NOV. 4 1924

DEMOCRATS END WITH BIG RALLY

Walsh and Curley Greeted
with Real Ovation in
Symphony Hall

Surpassing even the monster Democratic rally in the Arena last Saturday night in enthusiasm, if not in numbers, last night's closing meeting in Symphony hall was marked by scenes such as have rarely been witnessed in previous political campaigns. Just before midnight, as Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley stood and clasped hands on the platform, 3500 persons stood up and shouted their cheers for the two leaders.

It was 11:30 o'clock before Senator Walsh appeared and brought the vast audience to its feet in an ovation that lasted for several minutes. While he was in the middle of his speech the mayor arrived, preceded by a parade of voters from his old ward 12, with their own band. He shook hands with the senator and then took a seat immediately behind until Walsh had finished his speech.

VOTERS' OPPORTUNITY

Introduced by the chairman of the rally, Gen. Charles H. Cole, Senator Walsh, his voice broken almost to a whisper, declared that the one great feature of the present campaign had been the outstanding fact that he still held a place in the hearts of the people of Massachusetts and to have found they had followed his service in Washington step by step.

"Tomorrow," he said, "is your day. Tomorrow the power of government is in your hands. Tomorrow you shall say how you wish to be governed and by whom you wish to be governed. In the last analysis, a public servant is either serving you or he is serving the vested interests which are against you. This campaign has determined this one factor, that the Democratic party has been in the front trenches fighting your battle, where you will be tomorrow. To me public office has never been a personal honor, but simply the opportunity to give the highest possible service for one's fellow-men. If you do your part tomorrow as we have done ours for the last month, the victory will be overwhelmingly triumphant."

Mayor Curley took occasion to focus his remarks against Gov. Cox because the latter had made a radio talk in support of Lt.-Gov. Fuller earlier in the evening.

"Gov. Cox has again seen fit to talk for Alvan T. Fuller, this time from the Edison radio station," he said. "So I cancelled my trip to Springfield and Worcester tonight so that I might go through the wards of the city of Boston and tell the voters what sort of a man Alvan is."

He then proceeded to read parts of the speech that Gov. Cox made over the radio, and then challenged every statement the governor made, especially in reference to the administration of the state institutions, and ended by saying that he had no doubt as to the final outcome—he would be elected by a majority of 160,000.

to have its effect on the voters as they are on their way to the polls.

Whirling through the 26 wards of the city, the mayor and other candidates on the Democratic ticket ended a strenuous election eve program at a big rally in Symphony hall. There political spellbinders held forth from 8 o'clock until the arrival of Senator Walsh, who preceded the gubernatorial candidate on the platform by more than an hour.

Trouble was threatened for a time out at the Municipal building in Hyde Park, earlier in the evening, where Mayor Curley and supporting speakers arrived only to discover that a big Republican rally was under way in the main hall of the building. Lt.-Gov. Fuller, his political opponent, was addressing the audience, which consisted of more than 300 persons.

Dumbfounded, the mayor demanded an explanation from the police sergeant on duty as to who was responsible for the mixup. The policeman was unable to explain, and when the enraged Democratic candidate declared, "I'll find out who put this over on me," he was referred to the custodian of the building.

The custodian explained that two rallies, Republican and Democratic, had been advertised for last night in the Municipal building, and that the Democrats were in a hall in the basement waiting for the mayor's appearance. There the mayor, irritated over the situation, made a very brief talk, his short stay surprising those who had come there to listen to him.

The noonday rally held in Pemberton square was attended by an estimated crowd of 10,000 persons, filling the square from one end to the other. Mayor Curley was the principal speaker, denouncing Lt.-Gov. Fuller, his opponent, on a basis of his world war record and his career as a

a number of county officers.

The campaign ended amid feverish excitement. Rumors of impending election frauds filled the air during the day. Last-minute accusations were hurled from platform after platform. In the seclusion of party headquarters, precinct workers were receiving final instructions. All over the state voters were gathering in halls and on street corners—or about the radio in their own homes—to hear the final arguments.

CURLEY CALLS NAMES

In Boston all day yesterday and far into the night sensation followed sensation. Mayor Curley, speaking to a huge crowd in Pemberton square at noon, called Lt.-Gov. Fuller a "wholesale liar" and held him personally accountable for the suicide of insane patients of state institutions. At that time the Democratic candidate for Governor was planning a cross-state trip in the evening, starting in Springfield and ending in Boston.

But in the late afternoon Mayor Curley abandoned the plan. The explanation given was that Gov. Cox had announced his intention to answer over the radio Curley's attack on the state administration, and Curley wanted to remain at home to make his own answer. But this explanation was ridiculed not only by Republicans, but by many of the mayor's own party. They said that Curley, abandoning all hope of election, was concentrating on the Boston vote, hoping to roll up here a majority large enough to hold his leadership of the local Democracy. He had been warned they said that unless he made his swing through the 26 wards he would suffer at the polls today.

Gov. Cox made his speech, a smashing attack on the type of campaign Curley has put up, and a general denial that the inmates of state institutions have been carried any comforts. Lt.-Gov. Fuller, starting in Stoughton and coming into Boston for a series of six rallies in Dorchester and Roxbury, told enthusiastic audiences that the time had come to "lift the veil of charity, which I have drawn over my opponent's past, and meet his falsehoods about me with truths about himself."

CONTRACT SCANDALS

For the first time in the campaign Fuller discussed the contract and gasoline permit scandals of the Curley administration which have been aired by the finance commission. At his final rally in Regent hall, in the Grove Hall section of Roxbury, he asserted that the commonwealth of Massachusetts could not afford to elect a man as Governor whose administration was a "succession of contracts given out to the highest bidder, for no reason except a sinister one."

Speaker Gillett, the Republican candidate for senator, went back to his home in Springfield during the day, and last night spoke at three big rallies in his old congressional district. There he compared his record with that of his opponent, and again voiced his call

CAMPAIN HERE ENDS IN HEKTIC EXCITEMENT

— TRAVELER
Curley Refers to Fuller
as "Wholesale Liar"
in Boston Rally

— HERALD
STATE VOTE WILL
EXCEED 1,200,000
NOV 4 1924
Lt.-Gov. Fuller Answers
"Falsehoods" of Mayor—
Gillett at Home

By THOMAS CARENS

More than 1,200,000 Massachusetts voters will go to the polls today. They will mark their ballot for presidential electors, and they will elect a Governor, a United States senator, minor state office 16 congressmen, 220 legislators

HERALD NOV. 4 1924

TRAVELER

NOV. 4 1924

TRAVELER Mayor and Mrs. Curley Vote Early

NOV 4 1924



Mayor James M. Curley and Mrs. Curley voting today at the First Baptist Church, corner of Cent and Myrtle streets, Jamaica Plain.

TRAVELER NOV. 4. 1924

ALL POLITICAL PRECEDENT IS DISREGARDED

NOV 4 1924

Will Fight Till Last Minute — Legal if

No Interference

TRAVELER

Disregarding all political precedent, Curley forces are staging rallies throughout Boston today while the voters are in the very act of casting their ballots.

If Mayor Curley wants to stage rallies today it is perfectly legal for him to do so, according to officials at the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, W. C. Cook.

MUST NOT INTERFERE

The only stipulations, according to an official of that office, are that voters on their way to or from the polls shall not be interfered with and the "150-foot law" forbidding electioneering in the vicinity of the polling places must be strictly adhered to.

Accordingly, Mayor Curley's ward rallies, scheduled for today, may take place as on any other day during the campaign.

The Boston mayor will wage his campaign right up to 8 o'clock tonight in Boston, when the polls will close, and when the counting of the ballots will begin. Curley workers are active today and are determined to take full advantage of the favorable weather and the greatly increased registration.

CURLEY AUTOS BUSY

Curley's workers were exceptionally active during the day with automobiles, and the mayor's campaign headquarters were swamped with voluntary offers of help. Card indexes were prepared for every precinct of the city and were used to check off those who failed to vote.

The Curley automobile workers, in many cases, not only took the voters to the polls, but also carried them to their places of business, to make up for any possible delay.

HERALD NOV. 2. 1924 CURLEY TO ATTEND LOMASNEY MEETING

Will Break Custom and Hear West End Herald

For the first time in many years, Mayor Curley will attend Martin Lomasney's pre-election harangue at the Hendricks Club. The Democratic candidate for Governor will plan his schedule of rallies this afternoon so as to be in Green street at 3 o'clock, final injunctions and probably have a word to say himself. The feud between Curley and the boss of the West End has heretofore kept the mayor well away from the Green street headquarters, particularly when Martin played host at his famous Sunday afternoon sessions, but the turnus of recent political events have brought the pair to more co-operative relations.

POST

NOV. 5, 1924

A CLEAN SWEEP



Democrats Tonight Hold Biggest Campaign Rally

TELEGRAM

NOV 1 1924
Prominent Speakers Will
Address Monster Arena
Meeting

The final drive to swing Boston over to the Democratic side in the largest majority

TELEGRAM NOV. 1, 1924

its history will take place tonight when a monster Democratic rally will be held at the Boston Arena at Mass. ave. and St. Botolph st.

U. S. Sen. David I. Walsh and Mayor James M. Curley, candidate for governor, and many other candidates of the ticket will address

the huge crowd that will attend. Walsh is expected to deliver what will be recorded as one of the most brilliant speeches of the campaign. He is scheduled to deliver what has been termed a "smashing speech."

Strabo V. Claggett, candidate for state auditor; John J. Cummings, candidate for lieutenant-governor; Joseph F. O'Connell, former mayor; Andrew J. Peters; James H. Vahey; Col. William A. Gaston; Joseph A. Conroy, and Sherman L. Whipple are a few of the speakers listed.

POST

NOV. 5, 1924

WALSH IS MAKING A FINE RUN

**Has Chance to Beat Gillett—
Child Labor Measure is
Badly Defeated**

**Lieut.-Governor Fuller Easily De-
feats Curley by Very
Large Plurality**

VOTE ON PRINCIPAL REFERENDA

297 cities and towns out of 355 in the State give—

Yes	No
-----	----

Referendum No. 3..... 178,246 156,544
 (Liquor Law)

(Cities' Votes May Make Result Close—Seems a Winner)

Referendum No. 4..... 103,740 202,473
 (Gas Tax)

(Beaten By Sizable Margin)

Referendum No. 6..... 172,861 171,321
 (Daylight Saving)

(Vote Close, But Probably Wins)

Referendum No. 7..... 95,620 251,823
 (Child Labor)

the Commonwealth in yesterday's election and had a majority of nearly 400,000 over the combined votes of John W. Davis, Democrat, and Robert M. LaFollette, third party candidate.

Carried on by the sweep of the big Republican tide, Lieutenant-Governor Alvan T. Fuller was elected Governor of Massachusetts by a huge majority over Mayor Curley of Boston.

In the face of the great Coolidge sweep, Senator Walsh makes the most remarkable run of his career and at 2:30 o'clock this morning had a chance of winning.

BEAT MAYOR IN BOSTON

In the returns received up to midnight, Senator Walsh ran far ahead of his ticket. He led Mayor Curley in practically all of the larger towns in the State and beat the Mayor badly in Boston. The vote for Walsh in this city was the biggest surprise of the day. In almost every precinct of the city he ran ahead of Mayor Curley, who had predicted that he would carry Boston by more than 100,000.

Curley was badly cut by his own party in Boston. Evidence of the slashing which had been predicted was evident in all parts of the city. Outside of Boston the Mayor ran behind *Walsh* in most of the cities and towns. In several places Lieutenant-Governor Fuller had a comfortable lead over the Mayor, while Senator Walsh was winning over Speaker Gillett.

Walsh Becomes Leader

The great showing of Senator Walsh in the face of such tremendous odds leaves him the undisputed leader of his party in this State. The showing of Mayor Curley, both in his own city and throughout the State, was a bitter disappointment to him and his friends.

While the sweep of the State for President Coolidge was expected, the small vote given to Senator La Follette was one of the surprises of the day. The vote of the Wisconsin Senator was not in any way a factor in the outcome in Massachusetts. In some of the industrial centres he ran on even terms with, and occasionally ahead of, Davis, but throughout the State as a whole his vote was negligible.

Daylight and Volstead Acts

The vote on the four questions which were contested under the referendum also developed interest in yesterday's balloting. On the question of whether daylight saving shall be retained under the law in Massachusetts the early returns from the rural sections showed a heavy margin in favor of repeal, but later figures from industrial centres brought the fight to a close finish, with the chances in favor of a continuance of the daylight saving plan.

GLOBE NOV. 5, 1924

CURLEY REFUSES TO COMMENT ON DEFEAT

Mayor Curley, when asked for a statement at midnight, said that he would have nothing to say during the night.

He was then seen at

HERALD NOV. 5, 1924

Curley Machine Smashed in City; Mayor Silent in Defeat

Boasted 100,000 Plurality
Fades to 40,000 in

Boston E-1

HERALD #601 9 AM
**WALSH RUNS FAR
AHEAD OF TICKET**

Boston declared in no uncertain terms its faith in Calvin Coolidge and his administration and joined the state and nation in giving the President a substantial majority over the Democratic nominee, John W. Davis, while the totals of the two party leaders combined swamped the La Follette movement by at least five to one.

The city also administered to Mayor Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor, a rebuke so crushing and humiliating as to leave his supporters stunned. Instead of the 100,000 or more majority he had predicted he would receive in Boston, early morning returns indicate he will be doing well if he obtains 40,000 over his Republican opponent, Lt.-Gov. Fuller.

Senator Walsh, on the other hand, rolled up a majority in the city over Speaker Gillett which may run over 60,000 when the final returns are tabulated. In 231 out of 270 precincts Walsh received 115,634 votes against 53,404 for Gillett, a majority of 62,230. The same number of precincts gave Curley 108,603 over Fuller's 69,776, a lead for the Democratic candidate of 38,828.

Even before the returns from the first wards began to arrive at City Hall, gloom had settled over the executive chamber as returns from outside towns predicted the collapse of the Curley machine. Shortly before 10 o'clock the mayor left for his home, accompanied by Mrs. Curley and a few intimate friends. To newspapermen he announced he would make no statement until he had received the final returns today, but his managers and friends reluctantly announced he had conceded his defeat.

There can be little doubt, from the votes cast in many wards of the city,

that the mayor was cut time and time again by those of his own party, while contrary to all expectations, Senator Walsh ran ahead of the gubernatorial candidate in a manner to indicate that final returns would give him a lead over Curley of more than 30,000 in Boston and a probable total majority of 60,000 or more.

Shortly before midnight, ~~E-1~~ Senator Walsh, at his headquarters in the Lenox Hotel, issued a statement in which he predicted his election over Speaker Gillett by a substantial majority.

"I do not think there is any doubt of my election by a substantial majority," he said. "Early returns from outside towns which we expected to lose will be offset by the returns which will come later from cities in the state. Indications are that Boston will give me a tremendous majority."

The senatorial headquarters were filled by a throng of supporters of the junior senator, who reflected the confidence he himself had expressed as to the ultimate result. This was in striking contrast to conditions at the City Hall, at the Curley campaign headquarters at 43 Tremont street, and in the chambers of the Democratic National Club in the Hotel Bellevue, where the gloom of defeat was heavy. Faced by the Curley collapse, leaders and workers were loath to admit that Senator Walsh could overcome the Coolidge tide that was carrying all before it.

Curley's own precinct, precinct 1 in Ward 22, was carried by Fuller by nearly three to one. Fuller's vote was 604 against 293 for the mayor.

Another surprise was the vote in Ward 12, that Tammany stronghold where Mayor Curley began his political career. Senator Walsh led the candidate for Governor in nine out of 10 precincts, while precinct 5, which includes the mayor's former home on Pleasant street, which he left for his Jamaica way residence, was carried by his Republican opponent.

Walsh's strenuous opposition to the immigration bill gained him hundreds of votes in wards of Jewish population. Ordinarily these wards are Republican, and while they lined up solidly behind Coolidge and Fuller, they cut Gillett in favor of Walsh. In ward 16, for example, Fuller and Walsh carried nearly every precinct.

DOUGLASS LEADS TAGUE

In the 10th congressional district Douglass is leading by nearly three to one, with Tague running a poor second on sticker votes. Connery carried the 7th district over Littlefield, the Republican candidate, by a safe margin.

JOYFUL CROWD CHEERS FULLER

Gathering at Young's Hotel Watches His Majority Mount

HE IS PLEASED WITH DEFEAT OF CURLEY

Gov.-elect Alvan T. Fuller was the hero of the Republican gathering at Young's Hotel while the returns were coming in last night. Cheer after cheer rang out as he entered the big room, and hundreds pressed forward to shake him by the hand.

In the early part of the evening it was a jubilant gathering, for returns from all over the country indicated a Republican sweep of tremendous size. Indications then were that Speaker Gillett would be carried into office by a comfortable majority over Senator Walsh, but just before midnight the gathering sobered considerably, as Walsh, aided by his huge vote in Boston, went into the lead.

DEMOCRATS IN CROWD

From the comments of those who were present the Fuller victory was even more popular than that of President Coolidge, probably because the latter had been anticipated for many weeks. There were in the crowd scores of Democrats, some of them leaders in their wards, who did not hesitate to throw their hats in the air and cheer, as the Fuller majorities mounted.

Fuller wore a smile of complete happiness. To him the greatest happiness did not seem to be that he is to be the next Governor, but that in winning he had administered such a merciless defeat to the mayor of Boston. Those who crowded about him with congratulations, told him that the type of campaign he had conducted had won the admiration of the voters of the commonwealth. Fuller admitted that many times in the campaign, while his opponent hurled epithets at him, he had been tempted to throw aside his dignity and meet Curley with his own methods, but he came to the conclusion last night that his course had been the wiser.

BOSTON WARD RETURNS

Although the audience listened to all the returns, read by former Chairman Frank B. Hall of the state committee, they seemed intensely interested in the returns from the Boston wards, of which Curley had boasted during the closing days. With the first 10 precincts Curley's 100,000 plurality went aglimmering, and at one time it appeared that he would be lucky to go out of the city with 50,000. The wards which are overwhelmingly Democratic saved him that further humiliation, however, although in all of them Fuller got many more votes than any other Republican who has opposed Curley.

Chairman Frank H. Foss of the state committee, who was elected to Congress from the 11th district, was cheered by the gathering when early returns from his district were read.

A late arrival at the hotel was Representative Elijah Adlow of Roxbury, who carried the battle to Curley in a speaking campaign which covered the entire state. He was cheered to the echo by the audience he shook hands with Gov.

PHONE CO. MOVE HIT BY MAYOR

Petition Withdrawal Won't Alter His Intentions

Mayor Curley yesterday issued a statement replying to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's open letter to the Public Utilities Commission, indicating the company's intention to withdraw their present petition for increases in certain of their telephone rates.

REVIEWS PROCEEDINGS

The company, he says, apparently now wishes to abandon the proceedings that have occupied the Commission's time and attention during the past six months and start new proceedings, seeking general increases for all their classes of service.

The Mayor points out that the city of Boston not only has fought the company's petitions for increases in several classes of service but early filed a petition with the Public Utilities Commission for a general investigation of the telephone company's service and rates. This petition the Commission allowed, he says, and it was agreed by all the parties interested that the evidence now being submitted with respect to the telephone company's

to gain by this new move is not clear to me but my position, as indicated by the city's petition for a general investigation, remains unchanged.

"It would look as though the company were not satisfied with the strength of its own case, as it has developed in these hearings, and is not trying to make a soft spot to fall upon by withdrawing the present petition on the plea that it is going to file a new and wider petition.

"The city of Boston has already spent a great deal of time and money in protecting the rights of its citizens

of the citizens of the Commonwealth. The company, too, in presenting its part in this case has spent a great deal of revenue which we may expect will be charged against the rate-paying public, namely, the telephone users. And the city of Boston cannot afford to abandon that valuable evidence which has been accumulated before the Public Utilities Commission at great expense to the public.

"If the Telephone company is allowed to withdraw its pending petition while the evidence in the case is incomplete, the public has a right to expect, pending the city's petition for a general investigation, that the temporary increases already allowed the company by the commission will be rescinded. This expectation is reasonable in view of the fact that the statute says the burden of proof is upon the petitioner."

GLOBE NOV. 5, 1924 LATE RALLIES BY DEMOCRATS

Spellbinders at Work Till Polls Close Verbal Barrages Fired at Home-Going Crowds

NOV. 5, 1924 Eleventh-Hour Appeals at Many Points

Large and enthusiastic crowds attended the unusual series of "11th hour" Democratic rallies in Boston and its vicinity—as well as in some of the larger outlying cities—between 5 and 7 o'clock last night. The idea of these rallies was to catch the general crowd on their way home from work and to urge votes for Curley, Walsh and the entire Democratic ticket upon those who had not yet visited the polls and who might not yet have made up their minds.

Murray Paulski, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, addressed a big gathering of homeward bound workers outside the South Station at 5 o'clock. Mr. Paulski spoke later outside of the North Station and at rallies in Maverick sq., East Boston, and at Broadway and Dorchester av., South Boston.

Sam Silverman, who is also an assistant corporation counsel, attracted a big crowd in Codman sq., Dorchester, about 5 o'clock, also speaking in the Curley-Walsh interests at Uphams Corner, Dorchester, and outside the Plant shoe factory in Roxbury. Similar rallies were

also held outside the Walworth Manufac-

turing Company at South Boston,

in City sq., Charlestown, and in front

of Rowe's Wharf, just as the homeward-bound suburban crowds were heading

for the Narrow Gauge ferries.

Good-sized Democratic rallies were held between 5 and 6 o'clock in Central sq. and Inman sq., Cambridge, at Central sq., Everett, on the Common at Waltham and on the Common at Weburn.

Miss May Matthews, an enthusiastic Democrat, addressed big rallies in Lawrence, at Depot sq. and at Essex and Lawrence sts, just as the mill workers and factory hands were returning from their daily work, while big "last minute" rallies were also put on in Lowell, both on City Hall steps and at Towers Corner.

As the polls in all of the places where these rallies were held remained open until evening, there was much interest in the speakers, unusual as it was to hold rallies so late.

HERALD NOV. 5, 1924 MAYOR DEFERS TALK WITH CITY MEN'S UNION

At a meeting of City Men's Union 149 at 995 Washington street yesterday, the wage scale committee announced that an acknowledgment had been received from the mayor to the request for a conference, but that he had deferred all conferences until after Nov. 7, owing to his present campaign for reelection and other pressing business.

The members of this organization had made demands for a wage of \$5 a day for city laborers and requested a conference with the mayor in the hope that he might be induced to grant their request for a

GLOBE NOV. 5, 1924

BOSTON GOES FOR COOLIDGE

Plurality Estimated at
About 18,000

GLOBE — NOV 5 1924
Walsh Beats Gillett More
Than 2 to 1 in City

Curley Fails to Obtain
Expected Vote

President Coolidge carried Boston by a margin estimated at about 18,000 votes, while Senator Walsh ran well ahead of Mayor Curley, thus providing the most unexpected feature of the balloting in the city.



ARTHUR W. SULLIVAN,
Boston, Democrat, Who Appears to Have Been
Elected Register of Probate and Insolvency
in Suffolk County.

When the returns from 240 Boston precincts had been counted, the tally stood:

For President—Coolidge 77,582; Davis 64,260; La Follette 29,326

For Governor—Curley 111,065; Fuller 71,170.

For Senator—Gillett 54,856; Walsh 317.

The Walsh and Curley figures indicate that a great many Republican votes were probably cast for Walsh, and that Curley was cut heavily among those groups to whom he looked for support.

President Coolidge's plurality is considered a purely personal tribute. Hardly ever carried Boston by 32,520 votes four years ago, because of heavy disaffection among the Democratic voters on the League of Nations issue, McKinley carried Boston in 1896 by 21,000 when Free Silver was the issue. These are the only national elections in which Democratic Boston has shifted to the Republican column, since Tilden turned the city over to Democracy in 1876.

Curley Loses Home Precinct

Mayor Curley failed even to carry his home precinct, the first in Ward 22, Jamaica Plain. Here, in a section of Democratic leaning, he was able to poll only 296 votes to the 604 cast for Fuller. His poor showing in Boston is ascribed to the seemingly ineradicable jealousies among the Boston Democrats, and to the demonstrated unpopularity with the Democrats of the Davis candidacy.

In its recent convention the A. A. R. gave its endorsement to La Follette, and Mayor Curley uttered no protest against the nomination of La Follette.

John F. Fitzgerald carried Boston over Channing Cox two years ago by 57,600, in a total registration of 200,112. The estimate, based on the returns already in hand, with figures from dominantly Democratic wards still to come, is that Curley will carry Boston over Fuller by only 41,300 votes. The total registration this year is 247,636. Election commissioners reckoned early this morning that at least 90 percent of the total local registration was polled yesterday.

The returns from 226 of the city's 274 precincts which had reported this morning show that the combined vote of Davis and La Follette was 87,407, as against the Coolidge vote for the 226 precincts of 73,501. Thus Davis and La Follette together polled 13,806 more votes than Coolidge in the total number of precincts at hand.

Where Curley Scored

Although he lost his own precinct to Fuller, Mayor Curley carried his home Ward, 22, polling a total in this ward of 6014 to 4713 for Fuller. The Mayor also carried Ward 1, East Boston, where the balance hitherto has nearly always been on the Republican side, beating Fuller here 4206 to 2304.

Ward 16, the home ward of Representative Elijah Adlow, active on the stump for Fuller, gave Fuller a vote of 4076 to 3647 for Curley. Although this Roxbury section about Grove Hall is of Republican complexion, it gave Fitzgerald 3627 votes two years ago to only 3369 for Cox.

The first 50 precincts counted on the charter change affecting the City Council gave 10,296 votes for Plan 2, providing for election of the new Council by wards, to 6734 for Plan 1, embodying the borough system.

The extraordinary vote cast yesterday in Boston, and the unusual length of the ballot combined to make the count a long, tedious job.

Returns from various precincts in all sections of the city indicate that Arthur W. Sullivan, Democratic nominee

for Suffolk Register of Probate against Frank L. Brier, the Republican incumbent, ran well everywhere and will doubtless be the winner. Mr. Sullivan himself estimated his majority over Brier would aggregate 40,000 votes.

Douglass Leads Tague

John J. Douglass of East Boston, Democratic nominee in the 10th Congressional District, against whom Congressman Tague ran on stickers, was shown to be running ahead of Tague by better than two to one, in the first 10 of the district's 47 precincts.

In these 10 precincts, the vote was:

Douglass, 3674; Giblin, 208; Maguire, 640; Tague, 1630.

When returns from 10 of the city's 26 wards had been tabulated, Davis was shown to have carried Wards 3, 6, 9, 15 and 26. La Follette got second place in Ward 9 (South Boston).

Curley carried Wards 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15, 22 and 26.

Walsh easily carried Wards 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 16, 22 and 26.

Mayor Curley, on the eve of his departure for a two week's rest in New York State, issued the following statement last night congratulating Alvan T. Fuller and the Republican party in general for their "notable victory."

IN FACE OF LANDSLIDE

"The result in the gubernatorial contest, both in the State and in Boston, with a total of nearly a half million votes in the former, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand in the latter, is most gratifying, being the largest vote ever received by a Democratic candidate for Governor.

"This greatly increased Democratic vote in the home State of President Calvin Coolidge and in the face of a Republican landslide that swept the entire country, is all the more remarkable.

"The Republican party achieved a notable victory and all representatives of that party, including my late opponent, Alvan T. Fuller, are to be congratulated."

(Signed) JAMES M. CURLEY.
P. 2
Mayor.

A No-Tip Establishment

The Mayor and Mrs. Cupley will leave this morning for Yama Yama Farms, Anamanock County, New York. Here he will sojourn for two weeks and attempt to regain some of the vigor he expended in the bitter contest for the governorship.

Yama Yama Farms, according to the Mayor, is a veritable paradise. It is a no-tip establishment maintained by a wealthy New York advertising man who operates the place at a loss annually of \$150,000.

Without Charge

Delights of all kinds are actually forced upon the guests without any charge whatsoever. There is constantly in the presence of each guest an attendant, who suggests, cigars, drinks, appetizers before each meal, games, etc., at appropriate moments.

The proprietor only accepts as guests those persons with whom he comes in contact in his profession.

HERALD NOV. 3, 1924 CURLEY RALLY CAUSES GREAT TRAFFIC JAM

A crowd assembled at North Shore road and Revere street, Revere, early last evening to hear Mayor Curley speak at a Democratic rally, reached such proportions before the meeting ended that traffic along the main automobile thoroughfares was blocked for more than two hours. Metropolitan police were called to aid the Revere traffic force in untangling the snarl of cars, which extended for a mile and a half in all directions from the scene of the rally.

Broadway, leading to the city proper, and the Revere beach parkway along the shore were most affected by the jam. Repair work under way at the intersection of Beach street and North Shore road blocked the outlet for travel toward Boston and Lynn. Trolley service of the Eastern Massachusetts street railway on Broadway and Revere beach boulevard was held up for more than an hour and a half. Despite the efforts of the combined traffic forces travel was not resumed until the rally had ended.

POST NOV. 6, 1924

MAYOR OFF TO GET TWO WEEKS' REST

NOV 6 1924
Congratulates Fuller—
Goes to Yama Yama

Farms F-1

POST NOV. 7, 1924

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 5, 1924

DENIES CUT FOR CURLEY IN HIS PARTY

Secured Highest Vote
Ever Accorded
Democrat

Joseph F. O'Connell, a warm supporter of Mayor Curley in the recent campaign for the Governorship, issued the following statement last night:

"The total vote received in Boston and in the State by Mayor Curley affords much satisfaction and consolation to those who supported his candidacy, even though the pluralities were heavily against him.

GOT RECORD VOTE

"The Curley total vote for the entire State was the largest ever given to a Democratic candidate for office and the same is true of the vote in the city.

"The Coolidge landslide as viewed in the light of examination of election results throughout the country was so overwhelming that it is a source of some wonderment Mayor Curley was able to hold the Democratic strength as well as he did.

"It will be recalled that Governor Smith was 'snowed under' in 1920 when the Harding landslide swept New York State. Governor Smith came back strong and his strength was again proved when he withstood the Coolidge landslide. Mayor Curley is still a young man, and doubtlessly the future will provide him opportunity again to test his strength with the voters of Massachusetts, as did Governor Smith.

"Much of the talk of Mayor Curley being 'cut' by Democratic voters is absurd. A true analysis points out clearly Mayor Curley held the Democratic vote, but did not make any substantial inroads into the Republican vote, whereas Senator Walsh succeeded in heavily cutting into the Republican vote, thereby creating a margin of difference between the Walsh and Curley vote sufficient to lead many to believe that the total Walsh vote was Democratic. The inference that Mayor Curley had been heavily 'cut' by his own party is not warranted by the facts."

David W. Huntley, a garage owner who opposed the project, declared that downtown garages had very little transient daytime business and that they could easily help the traffic difficulty if motorists would patronize them. Among those who favored the plan were L. C. Prior, hotel manager; Daniel S. Hickey, treasurer of the Boston Motor Club, and Louis Lowenstein,

Our Next Governor

After conducting a dignified campaign during which he discussed the problems of State Government in a plain and common sense manner, Lieutenant Governor Alvan T. Fuller achieves a notable victory. That the vote for him would be as large as that given President Coolidge in his home State was not, of course, to be expected, but the Fuller total is near enough to the Coolidge's total to show that the governor-elect proved to be a strong candidate.

Mr. Fuller will enter upon the duties of the governorship with the knowledge of State affairs gained during four years in his present office. He will bring to the discharge of his duties the great ability he has shown as a business man. It is to be expected of him that he will conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth with the same regard to a wise economy in public expenditure, and the same scrupulous care in the promotion of efficient administration which have marked the course of Governor Cox, and which he inherited from his illustrious predecessor.

The result of the gubernatorial contest is to be greeted with satisfaction for another reason. The defeat of Mayor James M. Curley was decisive and deserved. That a considerable portion of his own party, in his own city, refused to support him, gives to the result the character not only of a rebuke, but of a vote of censure. The aims, the methods and the manners of the Democratic candidate have been emphatically condemned.

CITY REFUSES TO REMOVE SIDEWALK

Commissioners Reject Plan for More Parking Space

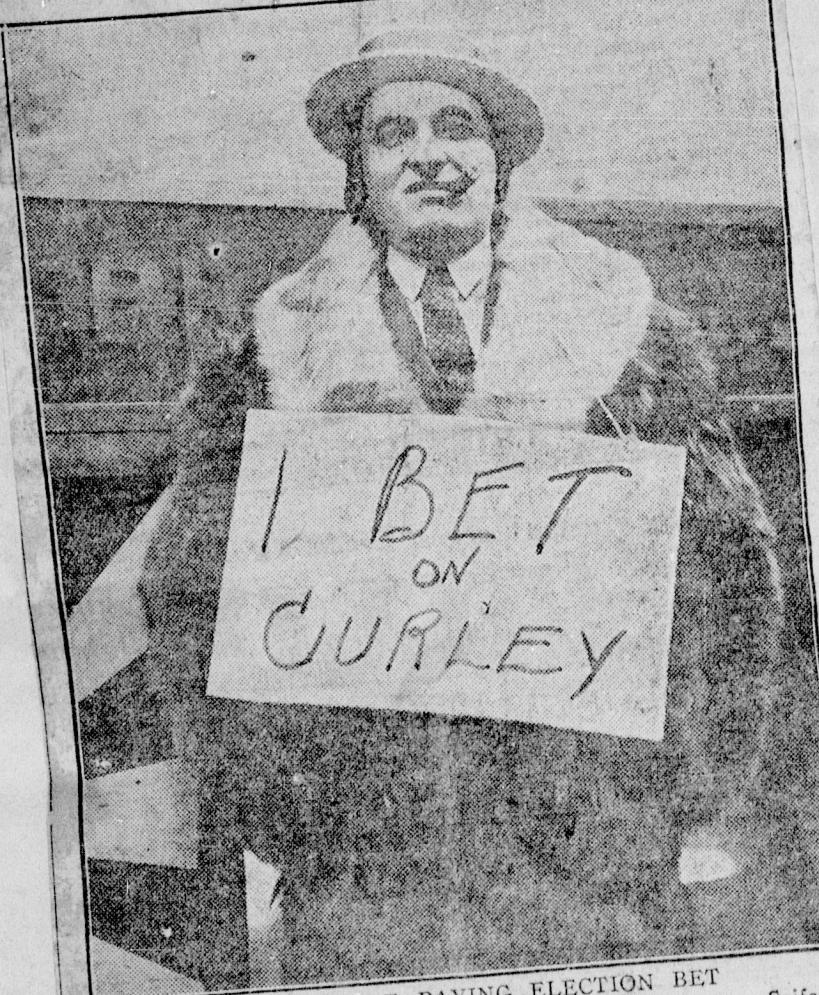
The Boston street commissioners after a hearing at City Hall yesterday rejected the proposal of the Boston Motor Club for removal of the sidewalk along the north side of the Boston & Albany railroad yards between Exeter street and the Gloucester street bridge. Several business men in the district supported the project for the reason that it would provide more parking space for automobiles and therefore encourage shoppers to trade in that vicinity.

Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of public works, opposed the plan. He said it would probably necessitate construction of a retaining wall at a cost of \$100,000, a sum far out of proportion to the benefit accruing from additional parking space for only 128 cars, which estimates showed would be the number provided for by removal of the sidewalk. Commissioner Rourke also argued that a considerable number of pedestrians used the sidewalk and that their interests ought not to be ignored, while furthermore he was opposed in general to the city's providing more space for parked cars when there was such urgent need for more room for moving traffic.

POST

NOV. 8, 1924

Keeps Warm Paying Election Bet on Curley



S. J. SEIFERT PAYING ELECTION BET

With the mercury climbing to the high spots for November, Seifert, a Washington street clothing man, who bet on Mayor Curley to win, paid his bet by wearing a fur coat, earlaps and a straw hat, to say nothing of the placard with the words, "I bet on Curley."

To walk around Boston's busiest streets, attired in a fur coat, straw hat and earlaps, is the election bet S. J. Seifert of Dorchester, a clothing man, with offices at 103 Washington street, undertook yesterday to start paying off.

"I bet on Curley" is the large sign Seifert carries before him, explanatory of his purpose.

Seifert's conviction that Mayor Curley would be elected Governor was so strong that he wagered with a fellow worker that should Curley be defeated "I'll walk around Boston for two weeks in a fur coat, straw hat and earlaps." Yesterday, although like an Indian summer's day, marked the beginning. Last night, sweltering in his attire, Seifert's comment was: "Boy, this sure is some bet, but I'm going through with it."

phony hall, after a tour that includes Springfield and Worcester in its itinerary, and a series of 26 rallies in the various wards of this city.

On the eve of election day both Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley issued statements predicting victory for the Democratic ticket, the former conservatively estimating he will win a majority of 50,000, while the candidate for Governor insists he will have a majority of at least 100,000.

CURLEY BUSY NOV. 3 1924 SABBATH

Yesterday the junior senator spoke at a reception held in the town hall at Milford, and in addition to his regular schedule for today will speak at a noon rally in Pemberton square. Mayor Curley was kept busy yesterday attending a series of receptions arranged by the women's division of the Democratic state committee throughout Greater Boston.

The pre-election statement of Senator Walsh is as follows:

"A most conservative estimate of the result of the polling of a vote for next Tuesday is that I will win by not less than 50,000 majority. This estimate is based upon reports brought to me from all parts of the state. In all my campaigns for public office I have never received such outspoken HERALD

"They know that no one in public life in Washington for the past 30 years has been more subservient to stand-pat and reactionary influences than Mr. Gillett. Practically the entire Democratic vote, the entire third party vote and tens of thousands of Republicans, who have followed my six years of service at Washington with approval, will be mine on next Tuesday.

"The outlook assumes the proportions of a landslide. Mr. Gillett's vote 'can come only from Republican hide-bound partisans.' In Tuesday's election all party labels will be cast to the winds. Individual candidates and their record of public service will be the controlling factor. Neither the Republican press, nor the Republican senior senator, nor any of the 12 Republican Congressmen from Massachusetts, have ever criticized one vote of mine as junior senator. They realize I have been an industrious, conscientious, public servant, giving of my best to serve the welfare of all the people of Massachusetts.

"A partisan appeal now will not be successful. Voters are too intelligent today to vote solely according to party labels. What I did for the disabled veterans of the world war, what I did in the coal famine of 1923, what I did to oppose the shifting of the war taxes from the profiteers to the masses, what I did to oppose tariffs on food, clothing and building materials, what I did in opposing the tariff duties on the raw products of the manufacturing industries, will not be forgotten by the voters when they mark their ballots next Tuesdays.

"I shall win on my record of six years of honest and faithful public service to all the people of Massachusetts as their junior senator, and, mark me, the verdict will be emphatic."

HERALD NOV. 3. 1924 WALSH, CURLEY CLAIM VICTORY

Senator Sets His Majority
at 50,000—To Win by
100,000, Says Mayor

BOTH AGAIN WILL
TOUR STATE TODAY

Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley will bring their respective campaigns to a close tonight at Sym-

TRAVELER NOV. 4 1924 PARKER HILL DIST. STRONG FOR CURLEY

A heavy voter was brought out early in ward 14, Roxbury, today. Indications were that the Parker Hill district, which includes the strongest Democratic ward of the city, would be overwhelmingly for Curley in the state ballot, in spite of feelings that had been worked up against him as a result of a recent garage permit controversy, and charges that as mayor of Boston he had neglected the work.

TRAVELER

NOV. 15, 1924

Axe to Fall on City's Deer Island Officials

Shake-up Scheduled as Mayor Curley Ponders Over Charges Made by Bates
Councilmen Silent

NOV 15 1924

A-1
The sword of Damocles hung over the neck of more than one official connected with the administration of Boston's institutions today while Mayor Curley, suddenly returned from his Atlantic City vacation, pondered over the charges made a few days ago by Sanford Bates, head of the state prison commission, of abuses at Deer Island.

Meanwhile, the prison committee of the city council decided to withhold all comment on their own investigation until the mayor had had his say.

After a session behind closed doors which lasted the greater part of yesterday afternoon, the committee announced that it felt any statement would be improper until Mayor Curley himself expressed his views, because the criticism by Sanford Bates, the state institutions commissioner, which precipitated the controversy, was addressed to the mayor, and not to the city council.

TO REPORT MONDAY

The prison committee of the council, headed by Councilman Healey, as chairman, will report its findings to the council as a whole at the next scheduled meeting of the council Monday. The only definite information which could be gleaned from the special session yesterday was that the council found that it had considerable authority in the matter, should it choose to exercise it. In its meeting, the committee had the advice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman.

The Deer Island situation assumed an entirely new aspect when Mayor Curley suddenly appeared at City Hall yesterday morning. None of the attaches at the hall admitted his presence, but he was observed to enter the offices of the George R. White fund in the forenoon, although he was not supposed to return from his vacation until next week.

The mayor was in conference for about two hours and a half with Institutions Commissioner David J. Johnson, Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph Lyons and Secretary Joseph Smith. The mayor refused to issue any statement. He said that the action which he contemplated involved too large a program to be described in a few words.

He explained that he was preparing a statement which he would issue this morning in which he would set forth his program and his recommendations. A radical shake-up is expected in the personnel of the Deer Island administration, although no official confirmation is yet available.

A-2

NOV. 15, 1924

CLASH ON TRIP TO DEER ISLAND

NOV 16 1924
Dr. Johnson Takes Issue with Sanford Bates on Latter's Charges

TRAVELER

A clash between State Commissioner Sanford Bates and City Institutions Commissioner Dr. David J. Johnson featured the visit of the city council to Deer Island today to investigate the charges of laxness, corruption and drinking that Commissioner Bates brought some time ago.

The council, however, in order that the visit might be legal in every aspect, went to the island as county commissioners. The question of the city council's jurisdiction over a county institution had been raised on the last visit.

The clash between the state and city officials came at the barn on the island when one of the councillors asked Commissioner Bates a question. The state commissioner had said that three prisoners were smoking inside the barn, an infraction of the rules. As he was explaining where the men stood in the barn, Dr. Johnson came upon the scene and said that Bates's description was all wrong, that the men were not inside the barn, but on the concrete walk outside, and he charged the state commissioner had exaggerated the incident to make it look as bad as possible.

D-13 ADmits RULES BROKEN

Commissioner Bates denied this and called upon Master Malloy to say whether the men had broken the rules. As Dr. Johnson walked away Master Malloy said the men had broken the rules by smoking there and had lost their moving picture privilege as punishment.

Throughout the tour of the island there was some friction among the officials, particularly when Commissioner Bates went off alone to look into some detail.

The members of the council who went to the island on the Michael J. Perkins were Lane, Healey, Walsh, Purcell, Watson, Gilbody and Brickley. Councillor Moriarty was in Texas attending a labor convention, and the only other member absent was Councillor Donoghue, who is reported to be against the investigation.

The body, accompanied by official stenographer Hardner, lunched with Master Malloy, and afterward went over the charges, individually calling upon Dr. Johnson or Master Malloy to answer the charges of the stats officials.

NOV. 16, 1924 GLOBE

MAYOR URGES 5-CENT FARE

Also Wants Municipal Own-
ership of "L"

NOV 16, 1924 38075

Mayor Curley was heard in executive session at noon today by the special committee of the Legislature appointed to consider the finances of the Boston Elevated and the determination of plans for future operation, public ownership, etc.

The Mayor came out strongly for a five-cent fare, the road to pass to municipal ownership, with cities and towns of the district served paying any deficit. Incidentally he said he would like to see a Greater Boston and enlarged on the possibilities, as he viewed them, of business and industrial advancement that would come if Boston should "take in" all cities and towns within 10 or 15 miles.

Mayor Curley was in the best of humor and answered the many questions put to him by committee members with a smile and occasionally with a humorous allusion.

He caused a laugh by his reply to Representative Francis W. K. Smith of Somerville.

"Mr Mayor," said Mr Smith, "you said you were reasonably satisfied with the system of public trustees—
thing like the present system would be well under municipal ownership."

"You have heard no doubt" continued Representative Smith, "the suggestion that the trustees be appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. What do you say to that?"

"I say that the trustees should be appointed by the League of Women Voters." Hearty laughter filled the committee room at the Mayor's jest.

"Seriously speaking," the Mayor went on, "I believe that the five trustees should be appointed—two by the Mayor of Boston and three by the Governor as provided in the original bill."

In beginning his address to the committee Mayor Curley said he was inclined to believe the real solution was "ownership by the cities and towns served by the Elevated." This, with a minimum rate of fare and the deficit to be borne by additional tax levy would prove the one way out of the present difficulty, he declared.

For Five-Cent Fare

He said that with the abandonment of 400 miles of street railway in Massachusetts and the establishment of a bus system, cities and towns must seriously consider the matter. It is necessary, in order to maintain high realty values and maintain business, he declared.

"I do not believe the cost should be borne by the car rider alone," said Mayor Curley. "Those who do not ride in trolleys must pay a proportionate share of the cost if we are to have an adequate street railway system. We will go on with a prohibitive rate of

"I would place the street railway service in the same category as education, water supply, public lighting and other services which the community must have and which benefits all the people.

"There should be some limitation as to wages paid. I mean we should not go on increasing the amount without regard to the burden to the car rider.

"If we had municipal ownership it would mean perhaps \$1 or \$1.50 more on the tax rate of the cities and towns served, but it would also mean increased car riding, a permanent guarantee of adequate street railway service. The cost should not be borne by the car rider alone, but by the entire community."

He expressed the belief a 5-cent fare would increase business and that the benefit would come not only to the car rider alone but to all the people.

"I should like to see a Greater Boston," said Mayor Curley. "I think we could get that if we got rid of the political bugaboo. I don't know who in Republican party has the courage to go ahead, but to my mind a Greater Boston would mean port development, a development of industrial life and many other tremendous advantages.

"What hope is there for Cambridge, for Chelsea, for Revere, for Malden, under the present conditions. They cannot lower their tax rates. This and other advantages would come if all cities and towns within 10 or 15 miles would become part of Boston.

"I would like to see Newton taken in and Brookline taken in. We have done much for Hyde Park and we could do much for these other places if they were to become a part of Boston."

MORE IN 'PHONE RATE PROTEST

Petitions Filed for 90 Cities and Towns

Petitions were filed with the State department of public utilities yesterday from 90 cities and towns notifying the board that these municipalities desire to co-operate with Boston in protest against the proposed increase in telephone rates.

Assistant-Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman of the Boston law department filed the additional intervening petitions, which came from the cities of Chicopee, Gloucester, Lawrence, Marlboro, Melrose and Revere; and from the following towns: Abington, Acushnet, Ashfield, Athol, Avon, Bellingham, Billerica, Boxford, Bridgewater, Brimfield, Burlington, Carver, Chelmsford, Cheshire, Clinton, Danvers, Deerfield, Dover, Dracut, Duxbury, Egremont, Essex, Framingham, Franklin, Georgetown, Grafton, Granby, Groton, Groveland, Hadley, Halifax, Hampden, Hanover, Hanson, Harvard, Holbrook, Holden, Ipswich, Lee, Lenox, Ludlow, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Medfield, Merrimac, Milford, Millis, Nantucket, Natick, New Salem, Norton, North Andover, Norwell, Orange, Pelham, Plumpton, Prescott, Princeton, Randolph, Raynham, Richmond, Rockport, Sandisfield, Sherborn, Southbridge, Stockbridge, Stoughton, Sunderland, Sutton, Tolland, Truro, Ware, Warwick, Wendell, West Brookfield, Westhampton, Weymouth, Whitman, Williamsburg, Wilmington, Wrentham,

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 16, 1914

SHAWMUT BRANCH

WORK IS SOUGHT

BY SIX BIDDERS

TRANSCRIPT

Lowest Proffer for the First Section
at Andrew Square, South Boston,
Is \$969,530

TRAN

Six contractors entered bids for building the first section of the work of making the Shawmut branch of the New Haven Railroad into a branch of the Boston Elevated system. This section includes the extension of the Dorchester subway at Andrew Square and the building of an incline to bring the tracks to the New Haven right of way just beyond Dorchester avenue. The bids, which were opened today at the office of the Boston Transit Department, are as follows:

Reynolds Bros., Inc.	\$1,074,295
Simpson Bros. Corporation	1,033,520
C. & R. Construction Co.	1,019,930
Martin F. Gaddis	1,013,640
A. G. Tommasello & Son	991,460
Coleman Bros., Inc.	969,530

The difference of only a little more than \$100,000 between the highest and the lowest bids was considered very close bidding. No award was made today as the bids must be compared with the duplicate bids filed with the city auditor.

The first section is 1300 feet long. It begins at the end of the present Dorchester subway under Boston street beyond Andrew square, continues under Boston street to Ralston street and then swings easterly, passing beneath the four tracks of the New Haven railroad, coming to the surface just beyond Dorchester avenue, where the Elevated tracks will parallel the New Haven tracks. The first station will be at Columbia road, but that will be included in the next section to be let.

GLOBE NOV. 16, 1924

BETWEEN BATES AND JOHNSON

Barn Threshold and Sow's Snout Discussed

Deer Island was inspected this morning by city Councilors in their capacity as Suffolk County Commissioners, and the visit turned out to be exciting and by no means harmonious. As soon as the party landed at the island, differences of opinion appeared between State Commissioner of Correction, and Dr. David J. Johnson, institution commissioners, which developed at one point into a heated argument between the two men which came close to a personal encounter.

An innocent threshold under the door of the island barn was the bone of contention, Sanford Bates contending that the men who, he claims, were caught smoking three weeks ago, were inside this threshold, inside the barn, while Dr. Johnson with equal emphasis insisted that they were on the other side of this threshold, outside the barn. The mysteries of the pasteurization of milk, the protection of the eyes of the men engaged in breaking stone and other phases of the administration of the island also aroused interest among the members of the party.

The inspection resulted from the charges made three weeks ago by Sanford Bates against the administration of Deer Island. The members of the City Council, as county commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Bates and Dr. Johnson and newspaper men embarked on the city steamer Michael J. Perkins, and after a rather rough voyage landed at the island about 11 o'clock. On the way down the roughness was all on the part of Boston Harbor.

Arguments at Every Stop

As soon as the party landed, however, it became evident that a clash was coming between Mr. Bates and Dr. Johnson, and every stop the party made in its trip around the island became the occasion for argument. The inspecting City Councilors alternately served as supporters of one or the other side, and occasionally were forced to act as conciliators of both of them.

The party made a tour particularly of the places on the island which were criticized by Sanford Bates, visiting first the shed where men who have beaten their wives or deserted them are engaged in breaking stone. The premises were closely scrutinized and the suggestion was made that the men should be equipped with eye-glasses, to protect their eyes from the particles of flying stone. Dr. Johnson assured Mr. Bates that this matter would be attended to, and it was also suggested that roof ventilation would help to dissipate the

The laundry came next, and then the infirmary, where there were only a few cases. The party then went to the "hill jail," where it was meal time. Most of the prisoners were busy eating their lunch, but the Councilors visited the lounge room where the men spend a few moments after lunch, after which they go out into the yard for a few minutes of outdoor recreation before going back to work. Criticism was made of the fact that there were 200 men in the room, with 24 windows, only four of them open, and one of the four open because it was broken. It was explained, however, by Dr. Johnson, that the men were there only a short time, leaving almost immediately for the outdoor recreation.

"Where Men Were Found Smoking"

The barn was the next objective and it was here that the big argument started, for as the City Councilors approached it Mr. Bates remarked that "this is the place where three men were found smoking." Dr. Johnson immediately denied that men had been caught smoking there. Some of the Councilors supported Mr. Bates and some Dr. Johnson and the debate waxed strong. The threshold was inspected and became a center of the controversy, one party insisting that if the men were smoking they were over the threshold, inside the barn, the other that the men were on the other side of this deadline and therefore outside the building.

The argument lasted about 20 minutes and became furious at times, until some of the Councilors had to act as arbitrators and pacify the rest of the party. Sanford Bates wanted to know why the "no smoking" sign which had been outside the barn had been removed from its position and hung inside. No one was apparently able to inform him of the reason for this change, but the master of the island, James L. Molloy, in explaining the situation as he saw it, declared that if the men were smoking there, it was a breach of discipline and

HERALD NOV. 18, 1924 CONNELL QUILTS IN FIGHT FOR CITY LAND

The Boston city council yesterday was on the point of approving the proposal of former Congressman Joseph O'Connell to buy from the city 840 square feet of land on Joy place. The matter had been laid over from meeting to meeting for several weeks and several councilmen were plying O'Connell with more questions.

"If you can't see that this is for the benefit of the city, I'm through," he said. "I've been around here 25 years and I never saw such dickering." He threw up his hands and abruptly left the council chamber.

The committee which was hearing his request at once voted that the order ought not to pass. Mr. O'Connell

AMERICAN NOV. 16, 1924

FIVE-CENT FARE IMPROBABLE, CURLEY SAYS

Mayor Curley, addressing the legislative committee on Boston Elevated affairs, admitted today that he does not think it possible there will ever be a return to the five cent fare.

He urged a fare below cost of service, however, with public ownership and the absorption of the operating deficit by the cities and towns of Greater Boston in taxes.

"The labor cost of operation is now virtually five cents for each passenger served," he said. "Therefore a five cent fare seems improbable."

"More than 400 car lines have been abandoned in this State. There are now 500,000 pleasure cars in Massachusetts, meaning that 2,000,000 persons do not use either street cars or steam trains. With fewer car riders every year, there is coming a time when it will be impossible for them to bear the rising cost of service per passenger."

"That is why I say you should not make car riders pay when it costs the road to carry them. Let the communities which the street car system serves make up the deficit in taxes. If you do it any other way, you won't have any street cars. Without street cars you cannot maintain present high realty values and business will suffer."

Mayor Curley estimated that in taxes his plan of public ownership would mean an addition of about \$1.50 per \$1,000 in each community. Chairman Henry L. Shattuck disagreed, figuring the addition at nearer \$6 or \$7 per \$1,000.

In reply to questions, Mayor Curley said he thought the proper way to proceed to public ownership was by condemnation proceedings and the exercise of the right of eminent domain. He favored management by a board of trustees.

Mayor Curley readily answered a broadside of questions from members of the committee and in the end offered to submit a detailed plan of his views by December 5. The committee is to report to the Legislature the middle of December.

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 16, 1924

TURN ELEVATED OVER TO THE COMMUNITIES, SAYS MAYOR CURLEY

Argument Made This Afternoon Be-
fore the Legislative Recess
Committee

F-1

GIVE FIVE-CENT FARE

~~TRANSCRIPT~~
Assess the Deficit on the Public and
Establish a Greater
Boston

NOV 16 1924

Mayor Curley of Boston holds the opinion that the Boston Elevated should be owned by the communities which it serves and that the taxpayers in those communities should pay for the service it performs, except for a small fare that the car-riders should pay. That fare might be five cents.

This proposition the mayor argued this afternoon before the Joint Special Committee on the Finances and Control of the Boston Elevated Railway, which gave him a special hearing. The mayor offered to submit a brief in support of his plan on or before Dec. 5, the committee being under orders from the Legislature to file its report on Dec. 15.

The mayor said that the hearings which have been held before the committee, and which he has followed through the press, have strengthened him in his conviction about community ownership of the Elevated. Street railways are so important to the maintenance of high real estate values and the development of business that they are about on a par with education, the water system or the sewer system and, therefore, should be supported by taxation. The time for such a change is coming, he said, because it seems inevitable. In view of the fact that the street railways do enhance real estate values and increase business it is unfair to make the car riders pay the whole cost; in fact it is possible that they will become so expensive in the future because of the automobile and bus lines, he said, that the car riders cannot pay and the communities must take them over. That time seems almost to have arrived. The mayor said he favored a minimum fare of five cents, though it might be satisfactory to raise it to six or seven cents, and in his opinion it would add only \$1 or \$1.50 to the tax levy to pay the deficit out of taxes.

How to Apportion Deficit

Representative Harrison H. Atwood asked how it would apportion the tax contribution, on the basis of valuation or population.

Mayor Curley said he thought it could be done on the same basis as metropolitan district expenses are divided, using both valuation and population, and he pointed out that Boston usually pays about 52 per cent of the cost.

Henry L. Shattuck that the city of Boston is charging more for water than the water costs, so that it is making a profit on it, whereas the mayor proposes that it should charge much less than cost for car rides and pocket the loss.

To this the mayor replied that it is true that the city is making money on the water supply, but it is providing a sewer system on which it is losing money, and is maintaining a park system on which it loses money.

As Representative Shattuck followed the mayor's argument it would result in giving the car-rider an 8½ cent-ride for five cents, creating a deficit which, if put into the tax levy under community ownership would result in about \$14,000,000 a year for these tax payers to pay.

The mayor believed, he said, that the tax requirement would not be as large as that because there would be more riding, more earning, and there would be a saving on account of the smaller interest charges that the public pays for the money it borrows.

Then Representative Shattuck came back with the information that the public could not borrow money at a lower rate than the present outstanding Elevated bonds because they are held at four per cent.

But the mayor replied that those bonds were sold some time ago when rates were low, and that no recent bonds have been issued on the basis of four per cent.

Coyne Would Stop Dividends

Representative Francis X. Coyne of Boston, a member of the committee, asked one question of the mayor. He wanted to know if the fares on the Boston Elevated could not be reduced to five cents if all dividends to the stockholders were stopped.

That suggestion did not meet wholly with the mayor's approval, and he pointed out that the labor cost alone today is about five cents per ride.

Inquiry was made next by the committee into the probable effect of such a plan with a graduated scale of fares, whether it would not add to the congestion in Boston and subsidize the Boston department stores at the expense of the smaller stores in the suburban cities and towns.

Mayor Curley replied that the city of Boston pays such a large share of the

Metropolitan district expenses that it must bring the business into the city in order to be able to pay its share; moreover it is human nature for people to congregate where the business is.

Must Consider a Greater Boston

About returning the Elevated to the stockholders the mayor said that in his opinion the people have paid so much money into it that it would be decidedly unfair to give the property back to the Elevated stockholders. Continuing his argument he said that the solution which the Legislature will have to consider eventually is the creation of a Greater Boston. There is no one in his party with courage to urge it, he said; but it must come and it does not concern him whether the form of government develops into Republican or Democratic, or the community will be governed by the La Follette group. There is no other salvation for the cities and towns near Boston. There can be no other hope for Cambridge with its college buildings and its religious institutions, whose property is tax exempt, and the mayor contended that there is no other hope for Malden or Chelsea or Revere, with their high tax rates, going higher.

The mayor scaled down to about \$9,000,000 the tax which he thought the communities would have to pay to cover the cost of operation of the Elevated, if the riders pay five cents. He said that the management of such a railway might be left to a board of public trustees, as the Elevated is managed today, but he thought it would be fair to let the city of Boston appoint two of the trustees.

TRAVELER

NOV. 17, 1924

DEMPSEY ARRIVES RIGHT IN THE PINK



Mayor James M. Curley greeting Heavyweight Champion Jack Dempsey at City Hall today. The mayor is presenting to Jack the history of 100 years of Boston.

COMES HERE TO FILL THEATRE ENGAGEMENT—IS READY TO DEFEND TITLE AT TWO OR THREE WEEKS' NOTICE

By GUS ROONEY

"I am ready to defend my title before New Year's day if an opponent can be obtained for me," declared Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, today after alighting from a train at the South station, to begin a week's engagement at the Orpheum Theatre.

BOXING HIS GAME

"You know," he continued, "boxing is my game, and as long as I am able to participate in it I will, and I hope there will be some opponent for me soon."

"Right now I feel as good as ever. It always has been my ambition to keep in condition, and that is just what I am

going on my vaudeville tour of the country. I weigh 195 pounds, and if a fight is arranged for me it will take only two or three weeks to get into trim.

"The contenders for my title are not so good today as when I won the championship from Jess Willard. The field of Gibbons, Renault, Maloney, Sharkey, Wills, Godfrey, Firpo and Weinert cannot class so strongly as Willard, Fulton, Wills, when younger; Levinsky, Cowler, Coffey, Moran and others. However, there are some likely boys today, but most of them are a year or two away from the championship class. Eventually, I expect, they will be good."

POST

NOV 17 1924

CURLEY WILL FIRE M'DADE FROM ISLAND

NOV 17 1924

POST

Veterans' Act May Prevent Removal of Deputy Master --- Mayor Replies to Bates' Charges

L-1

Poultryman on Vacation Worked for Fuller---Would Remove Paupers to Boston Home

Mayor Curley last night made public a long and detailed reply to the recent report of Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Corrections, relative to the conditions at the Deer Island House of Correction.

The Mayor puts the blame squarely on the shoulders of Deputy Master James H. McDade, whose removal he says he will seek at once.

He adds that he has been powerless to remove this officer before now because of the veterans' preference act, and that Commissioner Bates has supplied the needed evidence as to McDade's unfitness.

The Mayor covers the charges made in the report, one by one, and quotes statutes to cover his position in the Deer Island affair.

He accuses someone of "planting" the obscene picture referred to in the Bates report. He also states that the men found smoking in a hay-filled barn were a part of a frame-up by a man "who knew they would be seen by the State officials."

The charge that George A. Nelson, listed as poultryman, received his pay at the island while working in Boston in behalf of Mayor Curley's campaign for Governor is answered by the Mayor with Nelson's own statement that he was a worker for Curley's rival, Governor-Elect Alvan T. Fuller.

The Mayor further produces a photograph of a cancelled check of Nelson's for a \$100 contribution to the Coolidge Campaign Fund committee, and a letter from Fuller thanking Nelson for his help in the campaign.

Original documents are in pos-

Lively Fight Promised

The McDade matter promises to furnish a most lively contest as regards the Veterans' Preference Act. McDade is going to fight his removal or even transfer from the Institutions Department. The Mayor will ask for his removal today when the City Council meets. Other matters in the Deer Island report will be taken up by the Council also.

In the summary of his statement the Mayor says: "I beg to state that it is gratifying to know that although the action and purpose of the State authorities is unquestionably viciously hostile, there has been no complaint of lack of food, improper housing or abuse of inmates, in striking contrast with the reports of State institutions garnered under friendly auspices."

The Mayor blames Sanford Bates for the grouping of the unfortunate poor and sick of the city of Boston with those serving sentences for crime. He is staunch in his defense of Dr. David J. Johnson, city penal commissioner, and pays him a glowing tribute as head of this department.

Criticizes Consolidation

Regarding the consolidation of the "irmary department, child welfare department and penal department under one head during a previous administration and while Sanford Bates was penal commissioner of the" the Mayor expresses himself strongly. He says: "I have never been able to understand how an intelligent public ever permitted an institutional isolation which classified chronic, unfortunate aged poor and the helpless children with the criminal element of the community. I have long looked forward to the time when it might be possible to change this system."

"The Mayor goes on to announce that

he intends to present to the City Council in January a recommendation for the expenditure, within the debt limit, of a million dollars for the erection of suitable quarters for nurses, doctors and internes and hospital for the chronic sick at Parker Hill.

He states that for two years negotiations have been in progress with the Elks with a view of acquiring the property used as government hospital during the war, commonly called the Elks Hospital. The city now owns this property.

Blamed by Mayor L-2

The Mayor argues that the statement of Commissioner Bates that he withheld the report from the public during the campaign because the Mayor was a candidate for Governor is clear evidence of Bates' insincerity. The Mayor claims it is the duty of the commissioner of correction to determine the truth involved in the statement that he made repeated suggestions for improving Deer Island and the statement of Dr. Johnson that no report had been received.

The Mayor cites four major reasons for the conditions at Deer Island responsible for the sensational report of Commissioner Bates. First the grouping of child welfare and chronic sick and aged poor work with that of criminals; second the temperamental unfitness of Deputy Master McDade and the legal technicalities that prevent his removal because he is a veteran; the long standing customs which through usage have become recognized, and fourth, of Commissioner Bates' failure to comply with the general laws of 1921 and the participation of commissioner of correction, the deputy master at Deer Island and an employee of the institutions department in "a political conspiracy to discredit Dr. Johnson and Mayor Curley."

Says Island Overcrowded

In his statement the Mayor says:

"The tremendous increase in the population at Deer Island, being an increase of nearly 300 per cent in a period of three years, renders it advisable for the city shortly to consider transferring its penal population to a larger island."

"This would be possible through the transfer of the penal population to Long Island. In the event that this programme is consummated an opportunity will be afforded for the State to do something worthwhile along humane lines through the purchase of Deer Island for use as a State prison thereby making possible the abandonment of what has long been recognized as an unwholesome and unhealthful bastile the State prison at Charlestown. An opportunity for genuine co-operation in the consummation of a programme essential to the welfare and peace of mind of an unfortunate element of society is here presented.

L-3

Problem of Trusties

"It has been the custom for more than a quarter of a century to detail certain prisoners, termed 'trusties,' to perform work at Long Island. This work consists of farming and repair work generally on the properties. It is necessary that this work continue, but I am absolutely opposed to the quartering of the prisoners who perform this work at Long Island during night time and shall insist that in the future they shall return to the correctional institutional at Deer Island at the end of each day."

"This matter could have been corrected at any time within the past year provided the State Commissioner, Mr. Bates, had directed it either to my attention or the attention of Dr. Johnson, Institutions Commissioner."

Continued

NOV. 17, 1921

Dates to Visit Deer Island**Today with County Board**

The Mayor points out that the removal of Deputy McDade was desired by Dr. Johnson and himself, but that the law prevented this. He also shows that the city of Boston made an appeal regarding this law, which is at present pending before Judge Carroll in the Supreme Court. He states that it was Dr. Johnson's intention to proceed towards the removal of the deputy in case such a decision would permit him to do so.

He terms McDade's conduct of the office as "destructive." He says:

"I beg to say that after consultation with Dr. Johnson I am in agreement with the recommendation made by the doctor, that the deputy master, James H. McDade, should be removed, as he alone is responsible for such lack of discipline as has obtained during his incumbency of the office of deputy master."

"I have profound sympathy for the Commissioner of Institutions, Dr. Johnson, who has proven an eminently capable and humane administrator of the Institutions Department. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true that under the law he is required to make selection from the names submitted by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission. The law further provides that preference in appointments shall be accorded veterans of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps who have served in time of war.

"The law further provides that no veteran in the employ of the City of Boston shall be removed except upon a hearing by the City Council of Boston. A recent decision of Judge Carroll of the Supreme Court was in effect that employees of the prison at Deer Island were employees of the City of Boston and entitled to the immunity contained in the Veterans Preference Sections of the Civil Service laws. From this decision of Judge Carroll an appeal has been taken which appeal is pending in the courts.

"The conduct of the Deputy Master at Deer Island has been destructive of discipline and it has been necessary both for the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to spend a large portion of each week at the island to prevent the character of conditions said to have existed."

**L-4
Will Suspend for Drunkenness**

Referring to the charge that officers at Deer Island had reported to the Island in an intoxicated condition and that it had been the custom to suspend them and later re-instate them, the Mayor announces that in the future any employee of the Institutions Department found under the influence of drink will be transferred or removed.

In the report, the Mayor agrees with Dr. Johnson that hard manual labor for drug addicts is unwise and inhuman until a cure has been established. He also believes that the physician in charge should rule regarding what work an addict who has been cured should be called upon to perform.

The Mayor makes a joke of the matter of prisoners making signs for use in his campaign. He terms this sign-making another "plant" and points out that the charge is ridiculous because no candidate for public office would use a sign not bearing the union label.

Tuberculosis Prisoners

Regarding the delay in transfers of prisoners found to be suffering with tuberculosis or threatened with that disease, he quotes the department records to show that the order for their removal was received on April 11 and the transfer completed on the 16th month and during the in-

examinations were made.

Dwelling on his charge that the men found smoking in a hay-filled barn was a "frame-up," he says the inmates at Deer Island are too appreciative of their privilege to smoke to take a chance on participating in the incident described without official prompting, for in such a case they would lose the privilege of smoking at any time or place.

The charge that absentee ballots were sent to the island he dismisses by stating that the law does not disenfranchise prisoners serving time for misdemeanors.

The "Poultryman" Charge

The Mayor then takes up the charge which reads as follows: "There is an officer at this institution who was appointed as a 'poultryman,' although at the present time the head farmer admits that he has something like 10 or 12 hens. This officer, up to four weeks ago, was employed as night watchman, and at no time since his appointment has he had anything to do with poultry. Three weeks before the recent State election he was given leave of absence, and since that time up to the election has spent his time in Boston aiding in the campaign of the Mayor of the City of Boston as Governor. During this time, according to the books of the institution, he has drawn full pay from the City of Boston, and on his own admission, he has performed no services for the city. The master has signed the payroll in each instance, certifying that service was rendered for the money drawn."

As to this the Mayor says:

"I beg to state that I sent for the officer and poultryman referred to, Mr. George A. Nelson, and requested from him a statement and reply to specification No. 5. Mr. Nelson states that he was entitled to one week's pay and called to get it and found through an error of someone in the clerical division he was credited with three weeks' pay, that he was laboring under considerable excitement at the time, that he was very active in behalf of the candidacy for Governor of Alvan T. Fuller and the Republican ticket.

"I questioned him further and he furnished me a receipt for \$100 which he stated to the Coupling Committee. He further

H-1
Sanford Bates, state commissioner of correction, who recently made charges of maladministration at the Deer Island house of correction which caused much agitation, will accompany the Boston city councilmen today on their second inspection of the house of correction since his revelations.

Assuming a dual role the council will make this trip as county commissioners. Two weeks ago its members went down the harbor as councilmen, but afterwards discovered that to satisfy the statutes they should have done the job as county commissioners.

STENOGRAHHER TO GO

It is at the invitation of the county commissioners that Mr. Bates will join in the inspection. They have arranged also to take with them an official stenographer. They explained that they had found that they have authority to summon witnesses and conduct a rigid investigation.

The presence of both Mr. Bates and the stenographer indicates the possibility of such a procedure, yet Councilman Lane, whom the commissioners elected as their chairman, says that the form of investigation will not be decided on until the commission observes what the conditions are at the island.

Mayor Curley, who opposed an investigation by the council and refused to attend a meeting of the county commissioners, declared that he would place no obstacles in the way of the inspection today. He said that the institutions department boat would be at the commissioners' disposal and that "the smelt fishing was good."

The mayor appeared before the city council in its session yesterday to introduce an amendment to the ordinances for the purpose of separating the administration of the house of correction from the other institutions now managed by the same department. This was the plan which he set forth in his answer to Mr. Bates's charge. It constitutes in some features a return to the system abolished by Mayor Peters in 1920.

CREATES NEW JOB H-2

If passed by the council, the amendment will mean the creation of a new department head, a penal institutions commissioner at \$5000 a year, to have charge of the Deer Island house of correction; while the executive now called institutions commissioner will have charge of the aged poor, the chronic sick and child welfare, the salary to remain \$7500 as at present. Before Peters's consolidation the departments were thus separated, but boards of trustees headed the institutions not within the authority of the penal institutions commissioner.

Mayor Curley told the council that he believed it unfortunate for the chronic sick, aged poor and neglected children to be subject to the control of the commissioner having at the same time the custody of persons sentenced for the commission of crime. His proposition was referred to the committee on ordinances.

The mayor's presence in the council chamber brought him on the same platform, side by side, with Councilman Purcell, as chairman of the executive committee, who was once one of the men closest to Curley, but who has since become one of his most outspoken enemies. Neither one acknowledged the proximity of the other by any outward token.

Mayor Curley also urged upon the council the advisability of approving forthwith the proposed sale of fire headquarters on Mason street to the Keith interests, thereby speeding the erection of a mammoth Keith theatre as well as a new fire headquarters. The proposal has been on the table of the executive committee for several weeks.

The council appropriated \$50,000 additional for the \$1,000,000 police headquarters to be built on Berkeley, Stuart and Stanhope streets. The money will be drawn from the surplus

GLOBE

NOV. 17, 1924

CURLEY TO REMOVE DEER ISLAND DEPUTY

K-1
NOV. 17, 1924
GLOBE
**Blames McDade For Lack of Discipline—
Replies to Bates' Charges—Says Object
Is to Discredit Dr Johnson and Mayor**

Replying to the charges of misadministration at the Deer Island House of Correction, made last week by Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction, Mayor Curley issued a statement yesterday discussing each of the specific allegations made by Mr Bates.

The Mayor asserted that the charges made by Mr Bates had as their object the discrediting of the Institutions Commissioner of Boston, Dr David J. Johnson, and the Mayor of Boston.

Mr Bates, in his report said that he refrained from making his report on conditions at Deer Island until after election so that his charges could not be construed as political propaganda. This statement Mr Curley calls "clear evidence of insincerity."

Mr Curley quoted at some length the chapters of the Massachusetts laws which deal with penal institutions, and claims that the alleged conditions are a result of the failure of Commissioner Bates to comply with the provisions of some of the statutes.

He alleges, that Mr Bates had no communication either with Dr Johnson or himself on the subject of conditions, and he said that the only time Mr Bates conferred with Dr Johnson during the past year was upon a trivial matter, nine months ago.

K-2 **Proceedings Against McDade**

That Deputy Master James H. McDade will be removed from the position at Deer Island which he now holds is indicated from the Mayor's statement. Maj McDade, according to the Mayor, holds his office under Civil Service rules, and as a veteran he has been secure from dismissal except after a hearing before the City Council.

Evidence against Maj McDade, who Mr Curley says "is responsible for such lack of discipline as has obtained during his incumbency of the office of deputy master," has not been strong enough hitherto to cause his appearance before the City Council. Now, the Mayor says, as a result of a report made to him by Dr Johnson on Nov 11, such evidence is available and proceedings will be started for McDade's removal.

A feature of the statement is its reply to the allegation that one of the Deer Island officers drew full pay from the city during the three weeks before election, when said officer was in Boston busily engaged in furthering the candidacy of Mayor Curley for Gov-

ernor. Mayor Curley states that that man, whom he names as George A. Nelson of 224 Bunker Hill st, Charlestown, was entitled to pay for one week, but through a clerical error he drew pay for three weeks.

He further states that Nelson was not working for Curley, as charged, but that he was working for Fuller. He also asserts that Mr Nelson contributed a check for \$100 to the Coolidge campaign fund, for which he received a letter of thanks from Lieut Gov Fuller. A copy of the letter Mr Curley makes public as evidence.

Mr Curley asserts that Commissioner Bates was led to make several of his charges, such as that prisoners had

been seen smoking in a barn full of hay, by "plants." The statement that Curley campaign signs were made by inmates at Deer Island he likewise says is a plant, "since no person interested in the success of a candidate for public office in Massachusetts would consider using any form of printed or painted matter other than that bearing the union label."

K-3 **Curley's Statement**

Part of the text of Mr Curley's reply follows:

"It is the duty of the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections of the Commonwealth to definitely determine the question of veracity involved in the statement that repeated recommendations and suggestions made to the officials in charge of the Boston penal institutions had been given no consideration as against the statement of Dr Johnson that no report has ever been received during the past year with reference to the institutions from the office of the Department of Corrections at the State House and but one conference has taken place and that some nine months ago on some trivial matter with the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections.

"The conditions responsible for the sensational report made by the State commissioner of the Department of Corrections of the Commonwealth may be summed up under four heads: First, the grouping under control of the institutions commissioner of the unfortunate poor, the chronic sick, child welfare work and the persons committed for the commission of crime; second, the temperamental unfitness of the deputy mas-

ter at Deer Island and the legal difficulties preventing his removal because of the various veteran's preference acts; third the observance of customs of long standing and which through usage had become recognized in a measure as proper; and fourth, the failure of the State commissioner of corrections, Sanford Bates, to comply with the provisions of the law as set forth in chapter 124 of the General Laws of 1921, and the participation by the State commissioner of the Department of Corrections with the deputy master at Deer Island and an employee of the Institutions department as a part of a political conspiracy, the purpose of which was to discredit the institutions commissioner of Boston, Dr David J. Johnson, and the Mayor of Boston.

K-4 **Says McDade Is Responsible**

"With reference to the second grouping, namely the unfitness of the Deputy Master to continue in the position he now holds at Deer Island, I beg to say that after consultation with Dr Johnson I am in agreement with the recommendation made by the doctor that the Deputy Master, James H. McDade, should be removed as he alone is responsible for such lack of discipline as has obtained during his incumbency of the office of Deputy Master.

"The conduct of the Deputy Master at Deer Island has been destructive of discipline, and it has been necessary both for the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to spend a large portion of each week at the island to prevent the character of conditions said to have existed. The Commissioner has conferred many times during the past 18 months with the Corporation Counsel as to the advisability of filing specific charges with the City Council, but in each instance has been advised by the Corporation Counsel that there was insufficient actual evidence in his opinion to warrant the belief that the Council would approve of the removal of the Deputy Master.

"The report of the State Commissioner of Corrections, Sanford Bates, completes the evidence necessary, with that in the possession of Dr Johnson, to warrant immediate removal by the City Council of Boston of Deputy Master James H. McDade.

"With reference to heading No. 3, 'the observance of customs of long standing and which through usage had become recognized in a measure as proper,' I beg to say that it has been the custom where officers have rendered satisfactory service and have reported in an intoxicating condition, not to permit them upon the island, simply to suspend them and later to reinstate them.

"In the future any employee of the Institutions Department found under the influence of liquor shall be discharged, except in the case of veterans, when the matter under the law must be presented to the City Council before action may be taken.

"With reference to the performance of hard manual labor by drug addicts, I agree in the decision reached by the Institutions Commissioner of the city of Boston, Dr Johnson, that it is both unwise and inhuman to require drug addicts to do

continued

cont'd.

GLOBE NOV. 17, 1924

agree further that when in the opinion of the physician in charge of the institution a cure has been effected that the drug addict should be required to perform such work as his physical and mental condition will permit.

Favors "Trusties" on Boat

"With reference to the employment of short-term so-called 'trusties' upon the institutions boat, I approve this custom and believe it should be continued. It represents a saving of money to the city and opportunity for the inmates to perform some useful labor."

"Under Specification No. 4, presence of a so-called obscene picture, the picture in question being four inches square, this was unquestionably a plant placed there with the knowledge of the deputy master, who was familiar with the fact that the State commissioner of the Department of Corrections was to visit the institution at this particular time."

Specification No. 6, that an assistant deputy master had been given leave of absence each day until 5 o'clock for several weeks prior to the election and worked at the island only on the evenings each day, I beg to say that the officer in question has been employed on the island for 15 years and no charges ever have been lodged against him in this period of time and his work has been eminently satisfactory.

"The fact is that the four escapes which took place from the island in the month of October took place at night and during the period that Deputy Master James H. McDade was on duty, and as a precautionary measure the assistant deputy master, Frank Higbee, was put on working nights and after being assigned there were no further escapes.

"With reference to specification No. 7, that political signs were made by an employee. This is unquestionably a plant arranged for the benefit of the State commissioner, since no person interested in the success of a candidate for public office in Massachusetts would consider using any form of printed or painted matter other than that bearing the union label.

"With reference to specification No. 8, in which it is charged that there was delay in the transfer of tubercular patients from Deer Island to West Rutland. The papers were signed by the Department of Corrections on April 11 and 15, and as Mr Bates is aware, the customary procedure was followed, namely, an X-ray examination, supplemented by medical examination, and the transfer completed April 25.

Smoking in Barn "a Plant"

"With reference to specification No. 10, that three inmates were seen smoking in a wooden barn filled with hay. This is unquestionably another plant, so staged for the visit, as the privilege of smoking is too highly prized by the inmates to permit of a violation which might result in depriving all inmates of the privilege, and even if no officer were present to prevent it, the inmates themselves could be depended upon to prevent it.

"With reference to specification No. 11, which sets forth that a quantity of applications for absentee voting were sent down to the institution. The corporation counsel of the city of Boston informs me that a person convicted of misdemeanor does not lose his rights of citizenship or participation in election under the law of absentee voting.

"With reference to specification No. 12, namely, that about the middle of October notices were received by the officials of the House of Correction from the Institutions Department at City Hall stating that no city or State official would be allowed on the island without a pass from city. I am informed by the Institutions Commissioner, Dr Johnson, that the only order issued during the past year limiting visits to the island applied to Wednesdays, this day being set apart as drug addicts' visiting day, and in the opinion of the commissioner this order was necessary for the protection of drug addicts from persons who might seek opportunity to smuggle drugs into the institution.

"With reference to specification No. 5, which reads as follows: There is an officer at this institution who was appointed as a poultryman, although at the present time the head farmer admits that he has something like 10 or 12 hens. This officer up to four weeks ago was employed as night watchman, and at no time since his appointment has he had anything to do with poultry. Three weeks before the recent State election he was given leave of absence, and since that time up to the election has spent his time in Boston aiding in the campaign of the Mayor of the City of Boston as Governor. During this time, according to the books of the institution, he has drawn full pay from the City of Boston and on his own admission he has performed no services for the city. The master has signed the payroll in each instance, certifying that service was rendered for the money drawn."

Says Nelson Helped Fuller

"I beg to state that I sent for the officer and poultryman referred to, George A. Nelson, and requested from him a statement and reply to specification No. 5. Mr Nelson states that he was entitled to one week's pay and called to get it, and found through an error of some one in the clerical division he was credited with three weeks' pay, that he was laboring under considerable excitement at the time, that he was very active in behalf of the candidacy for Governor of Alvan T. Fuller, and the Republican ticket. I questioned him further, and he furnished me a receipt for one hundred dollars which he contributed to the Coolidge Campaign Fund Committee.

"In conclusion I beg to state that it is gratifying to know that although the action and purpose of the State authorities is unquestionably viciously hostile, there has been no complaint of lack of food, improper housing, or abuse of inmates, in striking contrast with the reports of State institutions garnered under friendly auspices."

With the statement Mr Curley also gave out photographic copies of the alleged check given by Mr Nelson to the Massachusetts Coolidge Finance Committee, drawn on the Old Colony Trust Company and dated Aug 18, the receipt signed by Louis K. Liggett and claimed to have been given to Nelson, and a

letter of thanks which the Mayor asserts was sent to Nelson by Gov-elect Alvan T. Fuller.

Maj McDade was appointed to the position of deputy master at Deer Island on Jan 8, 1923, by Mayor Curley.

The salary is \$1280.

Maj McDade led Co L, 104th Infantry overseas as captain and was soon promoted. He had previously been captain in the 8th Regiment, M. V. M. He is married and has three children.

GLOBE

NOV. 19, 1924

MAYOR ROLPH AND HIS PARTY ARRIVE, HASTEN TO HOSPITAL

GLOBE NOV 19 1924



Left to Right—Miss Jane Rolph, Mayor Curley, Mayor and Mrs Rolph, Mrs Curley

Mayor James M. Rolph of San Francisco, whose son, James M. Jr., aged 21, a cadet on the steamship President Van Buren, with five others of the crew was stricken with typhoid fever three weeks ago, and last night removed to the Boston City Hospital when the ship docked at South Boston, arrived in Boston shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rolph and their daughter, Miss Jane Rolph. Mrs. Rolph was greatly affected by the news of her son's illness some days ago, but she made the trip to be at his side, and she appeared much better today when she arrived in Boston.

Mayor Rolph and the members of his family left Chicago yesterday and ar-

rived here on the Twentieth Century Limited. It was expected that they would reach Boston between 10 and 11 this forenoon, but it was 12:45 when the train was stopped at the Huntington-av station of the Boston & Albany Railroad in the Back Bay. On the station platform to greet them were Mayor James M. Curley and Mrs. Curley.

It was Mayor Curley who, last night when the ship docked at the Army Base, superintended the removal of the sick boy from the Van Buren to the hospital. Mrs. Curley was with her husband and stood in the frigid winds that swept the South Boston pier, doing her best to give aid and comfort to the young student of the University of California, who enlisted with his chum on board the ship last Summer.

At the Huntington-av Station Mayor Curley's automobile took the San Francisco Mayor's party directly to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley last night engaged a suite for them. Within a short time Mayor Rolph and Mrs. Rolph with their daughter, accompanied Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley were driven to the Thorndike Building of the Boston City Hospital, where the young son of the Rolphs has been a patient since last night when the ship reached this port. The Rolph boy is said to be a very sick lad.

It is Mayor Curley who has been keeping in touch with the condition of the Rolph boy's condition and keeping the lad's father informed.

Mayor Rolph and Mrs. Rolph were somewhat weary after their flying trip across the country.



PROVINCE ST., "\$1,300,000 ALLEY," OPENED TO TRAFFIC. From a dark and ugly alley less than 10 feet wide, Province st., rich in historic interest, has grown into the dignity of one of the finest thoroughfares down town. Its width now is about 50 feet. This photo shows the completed street. (Staff Photo)

GLOBE NOV. 23, 1924
SULLIVAN HITS AT UTILITIES BOARD
 Says Commission Is Not Responsive to People
 Curley Presides at Meeting of Bay State Mayors' Club
 NOV 23 1924

The claim that the State Public Utilities Commission is neither responsive nor responsible to the people, who pay the commissioners' salaries and whose pocketbooks the commission is theoretically bound to protect from private exploitation, was made by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, in an address before the monthly meeting of the Mayor's Club of Massachusetts yesterday at Young's Hotel.

Mr. Sullivan stated that the term of one member of this board of five expires each year. Each serves for five years. Thus a Governor, elected for two years, cannot hope to make much of a dent in what Sullivan described as "the notorious favoritism of this commission toward the corporations they are expected to curb."

Mr. Sullivan has conducted the city's case before the commission against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's petition for rate increases, and he reviewed the case, declaring that at nearly every turn of the case, "the commission has ruled in favor of the corporation and thwarted the efforts of the people's representatives to get justice for them."

Mayor Curley presided, and in his address urged that the club's legislative committee draw up tentative bills to be submitted to correct the evils com-

AMERICAN NOV. 24, 1924
HITS FINANCE PLAN OF PHONE OFFICIALS

Charges that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is building up its immense plant out of maintenance charges, for which the people pay in rates, instead of out of capital or borrowed money were made by Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan at the State House today.

Sullivan was examining Charles N. Tasker, general plant manager of the company, at a continued hearing before the Department of Public Utilities in protest against an increase in telephone rates and charges.

According to Sullivan, a maintenance charge was made in Springfield when the company enlarged its central station.

"You are building up your plant," he accused, "by an insidious method. You're building plant out of rates, which I believe is fundamentally wrong."

George K. Manson, engineer for the company, testified that depreciation charged by the New England Company is the lowest in the Bell system. While the other companies in the group were charging 5 per cent. for depreciation, he said, the New England Company was averaging but 4.81 per cent.

TRAVELER NOV. 20, 1924
CURLEY INVITES COOLIDGE HERE
 TRAVELER
 Mayor Wants President to Be Guest of City on Patriots' Day
 NOV 20 1924

Mayor Curley, in a letter sent today to President Coolidge, invites the country's chief executive to come here to participate in the 150th anniversary of Patriots' day, to be observed April 19 and 20 of next year. The mayor calls attention to the rededication of the newly restored Faneuil hall as one of the features. The mayor's letter reads:

"On behalf of the city of Boston, it gives me great pleasure to extend you a cordial invitation to be the city's guest on the occasion of the observance of Patriots' day, April 19 and 20, 1925. We plan for the

rededication of newly restored Faneuil hall as one of the features of the program, and greatly desire your participation in the exercises.

"Anticipating the honor of your presence for this great 150th anniversary celebration, I am, sir, with assurances of esteem and regard,

"Very sincerely yours,
 (Signed) JAMES M. CURLEY,
 Mayor."

BOSTON 25 PER CENT
Other Districts 23

NOV. 20, 1924

Mayor Issues Long Statement Bitterly Assailing the Company's Demand

Some Features of Proposed Rate Boost

Schedule increases rates over 25 per cent in Metropolitan Boston, about 23 per cent over the entire State, and as high as 47 per cent for some classes of service.

Wipes out the present 4-party unlimited suburban service.

Wipes out the 4-party coin box service.

Increases measured service in Central and Suburban exchanges from 5 to 6 cents a message.

Increases rates on one and two-party suburban residence service from \$3.25 a month to \$4.50 and \$5.50 a month.

Increases rates for private branch exchange switchboards and private branch exchanges.

Increases in rates affecting every user of a telephone in Massachusetts, averaging 3 cents per telephone per day or 23 per cent for the entire State, more than 25 per cent for the Boston metropolitan area, and running up as high in some instances as 47 per cent, are asked for by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in a new schedule filed with the State Department of Public Utilities yesterday.

The new schedule is intended under the law to become operative Jan. 1, 1925, but protests already filed by the city of Boston, and others which are expected from various sources, will undoubtedly bring about a suspension beyond that date in order that the rates may be investigated by the State Department of Public Utilities.

The new schedule rearranges the whole scheme of exchange areas, wipes out entirely the measured business service for the full metropolitan area, eliminates the full suburban four-party unlimited residence service, increases the basis of measured service in the central and suburban exchanges from five to six cents a message, discontinues the four-party coin box business service, increases the rates on one and two-party full suburban residence service from \$3.25 and \$4 to \$4.50 and \$5.50 a month and also increases many to

private branch exchange switchboards filed last April and recently withdrawn, reappear in the schedule filed yesterday, with added increases for private branch exchanges.

A new four-party unlimited residence service, which gives the subscribers to that kind of service a much more limited area within which to make calls, is substituted in the schedule filed yesterday.

Cuts Four-Party Service

The present four-party unlimited residence service embraces the entire metropolitan district, except the central exchanges in Boston proper, and extends from Lexington, Woburn and Reading on the north to Randolph and Cohasset on the South. The new unlimited four-party residence service would permit a subscriber to make calls only within one's own exchange and adjacent suburban exchanges.

This new service will cost subscribers \$2.25 to \$2.75 per month, whereas the present full four-party service, taking in the entire metropolitan area, except Boston proper, costs \$2.75 per month.

The increases for service within the Boston metropolitan area are higher than the average increase for the State. The telephone company, in a statement issued last night, explains that the service in the Boston metropolitan area is more costly, "by reason of its intensive character," and more valuable "by reason of its extent."

The company explains its increase in the basic rate for measured service within an eight-mile radius of Boston from five cents to six cents on the ground of increased development and increased value of this service. It is said that there are at present within this eight-mile radius 346,000 telephones, an increase of over 230 per cent, or 242-

almost impossible to give a four-party business service on a four-party basis.

Storm of Protest L-5

That there will be a tremendous storm of protest against the proposed increases was evident as soon as the new schedule was filed yesterday afternoon. Within half an hour Samuel Silverman, representing the law department of the City of Boston, filed the petition of Mayor Curley, in which it was contended that there is no justification for the increases.

The Mayor later issued a statement in which he sharply attacked the plans of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and bitterly attacked the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which, he said, by reason of its control of the stock of the subsidiary company, has treated both the people of Massachusetts and the State Department of Public Utilities with contempt by failing to provide the department with information necessary to form a proper conclusion as to the merits of rate increases previously filed.

State-Wide Protest Expected

Protests from practically every portion of the State are expected to be filed within the next few days. The increases asked for by the company for service in some of the western sections of the State run even higher than those proposed for Boston and the metropolitan area. In some and the western sections of the State service which now costs \$4.75 per month has been increased to \$7 per month, a jump of 47 per cent.

Because of the length of time which it is expected will be consumed in the investigation of the company's petition, it is believed that additional legislation will be asked for at the opening session on the first Wednesday in January. Under the present law, the State department of public utilities may suspend the operation of rate schedules from time to time, but the total suspension cannot be for more than 10 months. Within that period the schedules must be allowed or disallowed.

May Go to Legislature

Last night the law department of the city of Boston was considering the advisability of seeking special legislation in the belief that it may not be possible for the department of public utilities to complete its investigation within that time.

The opposition from Boston and other municipalities will probably unite in an effort to have every phase of the telephone situation thoroughly canvassed, including a demand for a searching inquiry into the relations between the New England Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as well as with these companies engaged in the manufacture of telephone equipment.

The following statement regarding the new schedules was issued last night from the publicity department of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company:

Phone Company's Position

"Schedules calling for a general increase in the rates of telephone subscribers in all Massachusetts exchanges were filed with the department of public utilities at the State House today. Under the law these rate schedules must be on file 30 days before they can become effective, but it is expected that they will be suspended beyond January 1st, in order to permit the department to make the necessary investigation of them.

"The Company estimates that the new schedules will produce an increased revenue averaging about three cents per telephone per day, or

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gross increase of about 20 per cent in its revenues for the State. This percentage being an average, it follows that with some subscribers and some classes of service the increases are less, in other cases more, than this figure.

The revenue increase for the Boston Metropolitan area will be somewhat higher than the average for the State. It is represented that this greater proportionate increase is equitable in order that this particular area, where, by reason of its intensive character, the service is more costly, and by reason of its extent more valuable, may bear its proper share of the general burden, which it is now not doing.

Some of the Changes

"The principal changes are in connection with exchange service, but there are also increases in many toll rates, the rates for mileage, auxiliary service and extension stations, and in service connection charges. The schedule of rates for private branch exchange switchboards, filed last April and recently withdrawn by the company, reappears in these new schedules, with increases for private branch exchange stations added.

"The various increases in the schedules are not apportioned on a flat or percentage basis, but are applied in accordance with the relative value and extent of the different classes of service. In the proposed schedules some rates have been discontinued and some new classes of service introduced as optional substitutes.

"The so-called full metropolitan measured service (basis 55 messages per month for \$5.50) is discontinued. This particular service was used by comparatively few subscribers, and is described as being in effect a 'commuted toll service.' What is regarded as a reasonable alternative is a measured service (basis 100 messages per month, for \$6), limited to an eight-mile radius, with a toll charge for exchanges beyond that radius.

Four-Party Suburban

"The full suburban four-party, unlimited residence rate is also dropped from the new schedule. The so-called full suburban area embraces the entire Metropolitan area, except the central exchanges in Boston proper and extends from Lexington, Woburn and Reading on the north to Randolph and Cohasset on the south.

"The point made by the company in withdrawing this rate is that, in this area of over 400 square miles, four-party full suburban lines are obstacles to good service because of the long hauls, the various switching centers required, the congestion of such calls, and the higher percentage of 'line busy' reports that are inevitable under such conditions. The one-party and two-party full suburban classes of service are retained in the schedule as being less objectionable from a service standpoint, but because of the range and value of the service these particular rates are subjected to substantial increases—the one-party rate from \$4 to \$5.50 per month and the two-party rate from \$3.25 to \$4.50 per month.

"A new unlimited four-party residence service planned especially for the small user, that includes one's own exchange and adjacent suburban exchanges appears in the new schedule, and is indicated as an alternative from four-party full suburban subscribers who do not elect to take the one-party or two-party full suburban service. The rate for this new four-party service ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per month. This rate is no more, and, in some groups, is 25 or 50 cents less per month than the present \$2.75 monthly rate for four-party full suburban service.

Measured Service Higher

"The probabilities are, according to the company, that there will result

much of this long-haul service will continue on a one-party or two-party basis. Those whose requirement for long-haul suburban calls is occasional and infrequent will change, it is expected, to the four-party unlimited contiguous service, and pay toll charges for the occasional calls to points outside the contiguous exchange area.

"Measured service, in the Central Exchange and in suburban exchanges, with an eight-mile radius thereof, is increased from a basis of five cents per message to six cents per message on one-party lines.

"The telephone company explains this increase by the increased development and value of the service. Within the above area, including Boston and an eight-mile radius, there are now 346,000 telephones, all of them accessible under the measured service rates to Central Exchange subscribers and most of them to suburban measured service subscribers. The number of telephones within this eight-mile radius of Boston proper has increased by 24,000 in 15 years—over 230 per cent.

"Measured service subscribers were somewhat favored, as against flat rate subscribers, when the last increase in exchange service was made, in 1919, by order of the postmaster-general. At that time all business telephones were increased 50 cents a month and all residence telephones 25 cents a month. As an offset to the increase on measured service telephones, however, there was a grant of 10 additional calls for business service and five additional calls for residence service.

"It is expected that measured service residence subscribers, seeking a lower-cost service, will avail themselves of the unlimited contiguous service, and pay the five cents toll on such calls as they may make to Central Exchange.

Coin Box Service

"A transfer of many measured service, and pay the five cents toll on such unlimited contiguous service is also expected, and for another reason. In the old schedule, a two-party, measured service was the lowest available, except a coin box rate. In the new schedule, the new four-party residence rate for unlimited contiguous service is the lowest rate, and probably will meet the requirements of the largest single group of subscribers.

"The reason given for the discontinuance of 4-party coin box business service is that it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory business service on 4-party lines. The difficulties complained of are experienced not merely by the joint users of 4-party lines when attempting to make outward calls, but also by all other telephone users desiring connections with 4-party lines. The objection does not have the same force with respect to 4-party residence coin box service, and this service is retained in the Central Exchange and in all suburban exchanges within an 8-mile radius thereof."

"The telephone company's attorney has repeatedly withheld essential data from the corporation counsel, who is conducting the people's case, and the parent and controlling company, namely the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, has dared even to deny to the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts certain information which it has requested of that company. This company, like its subsidiary, the New England company, is enjoying a franchise from the State of Massachusetts that in effect gives it a profitable monopoly of the field in which it operates. There is little assurance in this of a desire to deal frankly with those who are interested."

What Is Fair Income?

"When honestly and prudently man-

aged, to yield at least a fair return or return on capital invested. But it must be understood that in theory of the law, at least, the old method of making the public pay, through rates, for the building up of its central office, equipment and extending its lines and other plant, has long since been abolished.

"Adequate dividends on its stock, of course, are necessary if new money for enlargement of its plant is to be attracted. But equally important to investors and the public, who must eventually pay, are the character of the company's assets, as they maintain them, and the prudence of its management.

Maintaining Dividends

"The president of the New England Telephone Company says that it must maintain its present dividends on stock of eight per cent, if it is to expect to interest investors by whom money will be contributed for extending the company's plant. But there is more than one way available to the New England Company for maintaining its present eight per cent dividends. Increasing its rates to the public very naturally suggests itself to the company. The other way is to effect economies and avoid many unnecessary expenditures.

"The American Telephone & Telegraph Company owns 58 per cent of the stock of the New England Telephone Company and it is to be expected that if the New England Company shall offer any additional issue of its stock to the public, the American Telephone Company will be prompt to take its allotment of it in order that the American Company may maintain its present controlling interest in the New England Company.

How Stock Control Works

"By majority stock control the American Company is able to elect the officers of the New England Company and to dictate the policies of this company. It is by reason of its majority control that the American Company has made a contract for itself with the New England Company, by which contract the New England Company is required to pay over to the American Company four and one-half per cent of all revenues the New England Company receives.

"Should the New England company by any chance receive any further increases in its telephone rates, four and one-half per cent of such increased revenue received by it must automatically be paid over to the American company. Yet the service received from the American company by the New England company will not in any wise be increased. The American company will give nothing further in return for this increased payment that it will receive from the New England company.

"Thus any increases in telephone rates allowed the New England company means a needless and unearned increase in the amount that the American company will automatically receive from the New England company.

Like Gift to Parent Company

"Compensation on a sliding scale for service received may often be just and wise. But the wisdom of adopting this method of compensation should depend upon an accurate knowledge of the cost of the service to the one giving it. The New England company has been asked to give an accurate estimate of the cost to the American company of the so-called service that it says it is receiving from the parent company under its four and one-half per cent contract.

"The only estimate given by the New England company includes an appreciation

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(1) estimates of the fair cost and value of the so-called engineering, financing, and purchasing service which the company says it is entitled to and is receiving under this four and one-half per cent contract.

"The precise amount and character of these services is yet undetermined by the petitioner and only vaguely fixed by the terms of the four and one-half per cent contract.

What Michigan Estimates

"The Public Utilities Commission of the State of Michigan has estimated that a fair annual charge for the use of the unpatented telephone apparatus, which is leased to the New England Company by the American Company, would be approximately 50 cents per telephone set and that a fair annual charge for all other services rendered the subsidiary companies by the American Company would be approximately 40 cents per telephone set.

"The 4 1-2 per cent of all revenues received by the New England Company and by its subsidiary to the

American Company represents an annual charge of approximately \$2 per telephone set, or \$1.10 more per telephone set each year above the amount estimated as being fair and reasonable by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Michigan. This conclusion of the Michigan commission varies little in this respect from the conclusions of the telephone expert employed in the pending cases by the City of Boston.

Could Void Contract

"Unascertained costs of undeterminable and loosely defined services of the character mentioned in the 4 1-2 per cent contract which the American Com-

pany has forced upon its subsidiary, the New England Telephone Company, are not calculated to satisfy the intelligent inquiries of telephone users, who may well regard these so-called services as a colorable pretext by which the majority stockholder in the New England Company, namely the American Company, has made a contract profitable to itself, but burdensome to the telephone users of New England.

"The American Company has the power by its control to make such a contract for itself. But the Public Utilities Commission of this State is not by law required to find that the terms of such a contract is a proper charge to put upon the telephone users of this State, especially when the New England Company asking for increase in rates fails by inadequate evidence to justify this contract as prudent and honest.

Says Trustee Rights Involved

"The American Company, by its majority stock control of the New England Company, has a trust in respect to the public. Whenever a trustee profits by dealing with the estate entrusted to him, the burden is heavy upon him to show he is not thereby unjustly enriching himself. The trustees should be doubly concerned, first, to be right, a second, to appear to be right.

"The refusal of the American Company to open its books to the Public Utilities Commission of this State and other States equally concerned in this matter with Massachusetts, and the ignorance of its subsidiary company, the New England Telephone Company, as to the essential costs of the services it has a right to receive from the American Company, and the New England Company's refusal to furnish to the representatives of the public certain data reasonably asked for are arrogant manifestations of contempt for the public they both are expected to serve.

"It is easier to ask for rate increases than to justify them.

Plant Increases From Profits

reserve for depreciation, so that when a unit of plant equipment representing capital invested is worn out there is money available to replace it. But since the practice has been established of putting such a reserve in the additional plant, there is ever present the temptation of exaggerating the amount of reserve, and thus reviving the vicious practice of building plant, not out of capital subscribed or borrowed, but out of excessive rates paid by and secured from the public.

"An excess in the annual contribution to depreciation reserve which, of course, is payable out of rates charged to the public, is often to be determined only after a lapse of many years. No calculation of this annual charge can ever be accurately made. But whether it is excessive or insufficient, time alone will tell.

Fair Depreciation Reserves

"Experience in such matters has shown that depreciation reserves need to be adjusted periodically. The New England Company has enjoyed nearly two full cycles of the composite life of its plant. A cycle in the case of a telephone company is considered to be approximately a period of 25 years. Many units of telephone plant have been retired from service not because they were outworn, but because of inadequacy or obsolescence resulting from new inventions or public requirements and changes.

"If 25 years be the composite life of the New England Company's plant it ought annually to put into its reserve fund a sum equal approximately to four per cent of the plant investment. The present annual rate is in excess of five per cent on \$150,000,000 of plant.

Reserve Now \$40,000,000

"Last year the New England Telephone Company put into this reserve fund approximately \$6,800,000, it took out of it for plant retired from service only \$3,000,000. The present accumulated reserve of the company is over \$40,000,000. This is equal to 27 per cent of its plant value.

"This sum is needlessly high, it represents a vicious pyramid of charges that are a burden on the rate paying public. It should be reduced. Now is the time for a readjustment, and the way to do it is not by increasing telephone rates, but rather by reducing them.

"Since this \$40,000,000 of reserve is not held by the company in a bank, but is invested by it in additional telephone plant, it is clear that the stockholders of the New England Company own a telephone system which is measurably

more valuable, made so by capital neither contributed by the stockholders nor borrowed but by increased rates paid by the telephone users.

Burden Comes on Public

"It is apparent from such figures and practices of the New England Telephone Company as have been disclosed during the hearings on the pending petitions for rate increases before the Public Utilities Commission of this State that no plausible opportunity is lost by it to label as 'maintenance' charges that logically and equitably should be borne by capital, or in such cases by the depreciation reserve.

"In this way the plant of the company is kept up, renewed and built up. The charges, therefore, fall upon the public and tend unnecessarily to increase or maintain high telephone rates. By this same device the reserve, another charge upon current rates, often escapes its just burden, and is permitted to pyramid, while in other instances plant is extended without any fair contribution from capital subscribed or borrowed.

"These indicated economies are not only feasible, but justice to the public demands them. These can be put into operation without reduction either in wages or present dividends on the company's stock. It is needless, at this time, to discuss the relative aspect of this company's salary list. Its dividends have since 1911 been increased from six per cent to seven per cent in 1920, and to eight per cent in 1923.

"These increases in dividend, it was claimed, were needed to attract additional capital. The uniform contribution made by the subsidiary companies of the Bell System to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company under the four and one-half per cent contract, and by the 'most favored customer' supply contract with the Western Electric Company, also owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and by the division of toll service rates between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiary telephone companies indicate clearly why the American Company can pay a dividend on its own stock of 10 per cent and accumulate a reserve of \$400,000,000 as against a capital investment of \$600,000,000.

Parent Company Real Opponent

"These facts and conclusions are shown by the record of the present hearings before the Public Utilities Commission of this State, and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has not successfully refuted them. Our real opponent is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which we cannot reach through the Public Utilities Commission of this State.

"It has the telephone users of America in its grasp. That grasp it means to tighten and to make doubly sure if it can. There is nothing essentially new in the machine switching telephone apparatus it is now installing. It is old in telephony.

"It is, however, a very practical device for ridding itself and its subsidiary companies of thousands of telephone operators and their labor unions, and by patented improvements upon this old mechanism held by it, or by the Western Electric Company, a renewed effort is being made to monopolize the telephone business of the country and to give colorable excuse for additional contracts for supplies furnished by it through the Western Electric Company to subsidiary and associate companies.

"The American company knows it cannot justify the 4 1-2 per cent contract. The American company appreciates that an effort is soon to be made to restrict and restrain it through the federal government."

POST 24 NOV. 22, 1924
MAYOR CURLEY WIRES
POST HIS CONDOLENCES

Mayor Curley sent the following telegram yesterday to Dr. George T. Harding at Marion, Ohio:

"A sweet, kindly and noble woman has passed to her reward, Florence Kling Harding. No person exerted a finer or better influence upon the life of the City of Washington, both official and unofficial, and always for the best. Her private charities were beautiful in character and ever and always the service of a gracious and unselish woman. There was never an appeal in behalf of a worthy or deserving cause placed at Mrs. Harding's door that proved unavailing. I sincerely mourn her death, and pray you will accept an assurance of both my sympathy and condolence."

E-2 JAMES M. CURLEY

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 20, 1924

**AGAIN ASKS STATLER TO BUILD
TRANSCRIPT**

Mayor Curley Writes Him of More Favorable Conditions for Hotel Project

NOV 20 1924
Mayor Curley today wrote a letter to E. M. Statler, president of the Hotels Statler, Inc., urging him to go ahead with the construction of the proposed Boston Statler hotel on the old Providence Railroad Station site and pointing out that building conditions in Boston now are more favorable than they were a few months ago. The letter says:

"I have conferred with the secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association and have been informed by him that there has been a reduction of approximately 16 per cent in the cost of materials that would be required in the construction of the Statler Hotel at Boston.

"I do not believe there is any prospect of a reduction in labor costs but, on the other hand, there is an abundance of both skilled and unskilled labor in the market at present which would insure sufficient men to carry through to completion the great project which you had in mind some time ago for the city of Boston; namely, a Statler Hotel. Provided you could see your way clear, in view of the reduction of the cost of building materials, to commence work at an early date upon the Statler Hotel in Boston, it would do much to relieve the unemployment situation which is somewhat acute at present and, in addition, add an institution to Boston which is greatly needed; namely, a Statler Hotel.

"I trust you will find it possible to look with favor upon this invitation to reconsider your project."

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 28, 1924

CURLEY REFUSED TO BITE

WHEN A PACKAGE CAME

REJECTED TOKEN FROM NASHUA
FOR \$31 WHICH LATER TURNED OUT
TO CONTAIN UNUSED PLADGE
CARDS

NOV 28 1924

Mayor Curley prides himself on the fact that he had his wits about him a short time ago when an expressman appeared at his office with a package and sought to collect \$31. He refused to receive it and the expressman took it away. The other day the company notified him that the package would be put up at auction together with other unclaimed material, and, if the mayor wished to secure it, the charge would be \$34. Upon the mayor's request the package was again taken to his office. Did it contain a bomb? the mayor asked himself, or was it but an innocent joke. The mayor admitted that he could think of nobody in Nashua, N. H., who would wish to harm him or to take so much money from him unfairly.

The temptation was strong to pay over the money and take a chance. The mayor toyed with the box and finally got a look at the interior. The expressman offered no remonstrance. Behold! the box contained a number of packages of pledge cards which the mayor's campaign office had sent to friends in the recent contest for governor. How they came to be assembled in that city the mayor could not imagine. The worst of it was they had not been used.

The expressman took the package away but did not collect the charge.

TRAVELER NOV. 21, 1924

**VETERAN WORKER
HONORED BY CITY**

TRAVELER

James A. Sweeney Made Head
of Weights and Measures

NOV 21 1924

James A. Sweeney, for 21 years connected with the department of sealer of weights and measures at Boston City Hall, was appointed head of that department today by Mayor James Curley to succeed the late Charles F. Woolley. His salary will be \$3500 a year.

Sealer Sweeney received the highest mark in a recent civil service examination held for the position. He is the senior member of the office and at various times has acted in the capacity of sealer.

He is past grand knight of the St. James council, K. of C., and was a member of the old common council in 1899-1900. For the past four years he has been legislative counsel for the Sealers' Association. In 1912 and 1915 he represented the city at the national conference of sealers of weights and measures at Washington.

He lives with his family at 146 Poplar street, Roslindale.

TRANSCRIPT NOV. 21, 1924
COUNCILLORS DEFY CURLEY

NOV 21 1924

Five of Them, Acting as County Commissioners, Will Inspect Charles Street Jail and Deer Island

TRANSCRIPT

Though Mayor Curley refused to attend the meeting, on the ground that it was illegal, five of the city councillors, acting as county commissioners, voted to inspect the Deer Island House of Correction next Tuesday, and the Charles Street Jail, the following Tuesday. The mayor's contention was that six members were necessary for a quorum.

In a statement issued by the councillors, they said that the law imposes on them as county commissioners, the obligation of visiting these institutions twice a year, whereas through ignorance of the law inspections have been made for years by a standing committee of the Council. The Council appears to be ready to investigate the charges at Deer Island.

POST NOV. 22, 1924

**MAYOR'S SON
HEADS CLASS**

POST

Elected President of B. C.
Freshmen

NOV 22 1924

Yesterday afternoon the freshman class of Boston College held an election of class officers. James M. Curley, Jr., son of Mayor Curley, was chosen president. The office of vice-president was won by John Delaney. M. J. Gallahue was given the position of secretary. Treasurer went to Timothy J. Cronin. Charles O. Dooley, last year's captain of Boston College High track team, was elected a representative in the athletic association.

GLOBE DEC. 7, 1924

**COURT RETURNS
MCDADE TO POST**

Finds Deer Island Deputy

Illegally Removed

DEC. 7, 1924

Judge Crosby Declares Law on

Veterans Not Observed

GLOBE

City's Argument of Error
in Appointment Fails

Ruling that James H. McDade had been removed illegally from his post as deputy master of Deer Island, Judge Crosby of Supreme Court yesterday reinstated him in that position. The finding stated that McDade was entitled to a hearing under the Veterans' Act and that he had been removed illegally without a hearing.

Reinstatement followed a petition brought by McDade in the Supreme Court against Institutions Commissioner David J. Johnson to compel reinstatement.

"I find that the petitioner is a veteran within the meaning of the general laws, Chapter 31, Section 26," said Judge Crosby in his finding. "I rule that he could not lawfully be removed from his position of employment at the House of Correction at Deer Island without compliance with the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 31, Section 26; that he was in fact so removed, without written notice or hearing as provided for in Section 26.

"It follows that his removal was unlawful. A writ of mandamus is to issue as prayed for."

The finding by Judge Crosby was similar to the claim by Elias Field for McDade.

It was urged by Asst. Corporation Counsel Lyons for the city that McDade's appointment was unlawful because he accepted it from the commissioner instead of from the master, as the law requires, and that the veterans' act did not apply, as the House of Correction is a city and not a county institution.

GLOBE NOV. 20, 1924

DIFFER ON WIDENING OF WASHINGTON ST

Owners of Property Are Represented at Hearing
NOV 20 1924
Plan Affects Parcels Between Province Bldg and Bromfield St

GLOBE

The Curley administration is still interested in pushing back the building line of Washington st., between the Province Building and Bromfield st. The Street Commission held a hearing on the matter yesterday, at which E. A. McLaughlin, representing the Fannie Morrison interests, and Walter Hartstone, appearing for Ratchesky brothers, owners of the plot at Bromfield and Washington sts., took opposing views of the proposal.

Mr. McLaughlin asserted his client's leases stipulate that a new building must be erected there by April, 1926. Mr. Hartstone said the interests of his clients would be hurt by execution of the proposed cut of 4½ feet. There was a five-foot setback in this section prior to erection of the Province Building.

The Old South Meetinghouse trustees declined to have sidewalk passing that structure arched under the church's steeple. The commission will render its decision later regarding the cut now proposed.

DANIEL J. COUGHLIN RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Daniel J. Coughlin, 127 Conant st., Roxbury, a veteran, was appointed by Mayor Curley yesterday to be superintendent of the new municipal Albany-st garage, South End, at \$2500 salary. Joseph Cheever was provisionally appointed to this post by the Mayor several months ago, but Coughlin got a higher mark in the Civil Service examination.

ART AND PRACTICALITY IN CLASH OVER MARKET PLANS

Art and practicality are deadlocked over the Faneuil Hall restoration work as it involves the widening of sidewalks from nine feet to 12 feet, to protect uprights for the support of the glass and wire canopy that is to skirt the structure. The City Street Commission must decide and may decide in art's favor.

Public Works Commissioner Rourke and Secretary G. F. Stebbins for the Team Owner's Association, both practical, everyday men, protested against the proposed sidewalk widening, saying the streets from which the additional three feet would be taken already are far too narrow for the great tide of vehicular traffic that now daily flows through the market section.

Cram & Ferguson, of which Ralph A. Cram is a member, made the restoration plans. One city official complained that the whole trouble lay in "the selection of a splendid cathedral architect to design a meat market!"

W. H. Owen, for the architectural firm, insisted the columns should be erected on the widened sidewalk, in conformity with the model of a Georgian market. Unless the new curb line is established at once, trucks may back into the uprights and bring the whole expensive marquee toppling down.

HERALD NOV. 21, 1924

BOARD TO VISIT ISLAND AGAIN

Councilmen, in Capacity as Commissioners, Vote
HERALD for Probe

NOV 21 1924

Five city councilmen, meeting for the first time that can be recalled as county commissioners, voted yesterday afternoon to inspect the Deer Island house of correction next Tuesday and the Charles street jail the following Tuesday. Mayor Curley, who refused to attend the session, declared that it was illegal, as the presence of six members was necessary for a quorum.

The action of the five councilmen, Healey, Lane, Walsh, Purcell and Gilbody, was the result of charges of mal-administration at the island by Sanford Bates, state commissioner of correction, followed by Mayor Curley's dismissal of Deputy Master McDade to remedy the situation.

FRIENDLY TONE

There was a conciliatory note in the talk of the councilmen, however, indicating that they were not proceeding with the inspection with a view to discrediting anyone.

The group of five issued a statement to the effect that the law requires two inspections a year of the jail and house of correction by the Suffolk county commissioners, whereas through ignorance of the exact law inspections have been made for years by a standing committee of the city council. To live up to the law, therefore, the councilmen, as commissioners, will make the Deer Island trip again next week, although they just made it last week.

The commissioners explained that a legal obligation is imposed upon them to make such inspections and that responsibility for such inspections "may not be evaded by them if the full membership of the county commission are not present at the preliminary hearing."

Councilman Moriarty's absence was accounted for by his attendance at the A. F. of L. convention in Texas. Councilman Watson previously explained that he could not attend. Councilmen Brickley and Donoghue, who were in the mayor's office early in the afternoon, said then that they had not yet decided whether to be present, but they did not appear in the council chamber.

TRANSCRIPT DEC. 1, 1924

STATLER WILL TRY AGAIN FOR HOTEL IN BOSTON

DEC 1 1924

ON MAYOR CURLEY'S ASSURANCE OF LOWER COSTS HE WILL SEEK NEW BIDS FOR \$10,000,000 HOUSE

TRANSCRIPT

On the assurance of Mayor Curley, based on a report from the Building Trades Employers' Association, that there is a reduction approximately of ten per cent in building materials E. M. Statler will again seek bids on the architects' drawings for a hotel in the Park square section. Ten days ago the mayor wrote Mr. Statler in an additional effort to have him reconsider his building plans. The reply came today from the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York city, in which Mr. Statler says:

"We are just as anxious to proceed with this undertaking as you are to have us, but the facts are, as originally stated by us when we temporarily abandoned this work, namely, that until there is a considerable reduction in building and equipment costs, or unless we could sell our product at a higher price, there is no chance for us to make a profit out of the venture."

"Since then the hotel men of Boston complain of the increased competition from clubs and the Chamber of Commerce in your city, all of which is not encouraging to one contemplating the investing of ten to twelve millions of dollars in an industry in your community."

"Your letter states that the secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association claims there is a reduction of approximately ten per cent in building material in your city."

"I shall at once ask our architects to get new bids on our Boston house; these will, when received, prove whether there has been sufficient reduction in costs to justify us in giving consideration to going ahead with this project, or not."

GLOBE NOV 22, 1924

SWEENEY PROMOTED TO POST OF SEALER

GLOBE
Roslindale Man Named to Succeed Woolley

NOV 22 1924

Mayor Curley yesterday promoted James A. Sweeney from the position of deputy sealer of weights and measures, which position he had held since 1908, to that of sealer. The promotion carries with it an increase in salary from \$3000 to \$3500.

Mr. Sweeney has been attached to the sealer's department since 1904 and recently attained the highest mark of a large number of candidates who took the Civil Service examination for the post made vacant several months ago through the death of Charles F. Woolley. Mr. Sweeney is the ranking member of the sealer's staff in seniority.

The new sealer was a member of the old Common Council in 1889 and 1890, and for four years has been legislative counselor of the Sealers' Association. He is married and lives at 146 Poplar st., Roslindale. He is past grand knight of St. James Council, K. of C., and has been closely connected with the activities of St. James' parish in Roslindale.

POST

NOV. 21, 1924

Swamp Mayor Curley With Gifts on His 50th Birthday Anniversary

NOV 21 1924



MAYOR'S FRIENDS REMEMBERED HIS BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY
Mayor Curley's desk at City Hall was banked with flowers, loving cups and books, as reminders of his 50th birthday anniversary.

Mayor Curley upon arriving at his office yesterday found himself literally buried in an avalanche of beautiful

floral tokens, volumes of classic literature, smoking outfits, cigars, other gifts and hundreds of telegrams from admirers and friends from all parts of the country. The occasion was the 50th anniversary of his birthday.

After a very modest celebration he spent the night with his family at his home on the Jamaica way.

GLOBE NOV. 30, 1924
MRS CURLEY GIVES CHILDREN A TREAT
NOV. 30, 1924 GLOBE
Observes Her Birthday at
B. C.-Holy Cross Game

30

In observance of her birthday, Mrs Mary Emilida Curley, wife of Mayor Curley, today took all the children except the infant, Francis, to the Boston College-Holy Cross football game this afternoon.

Later there will be a little family party at the Curley Jamaica way home, to which a few intimate friends have been invited. Mayor and Mrs Curley will attend a wedding this evening.

TRAVELER NOV. 28, 1924

WAR DEPT. DENIES CITY TRAFFIC AID

TRAVELER
Informs Curley Such Duty Is
Deemed Unlawful

NOV 28 1924 20
The war department has refused Mayor Curley's request for a study by officers of the local corps area in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Brewster. Informed the mayor that he forwarded the request to the adjutant-general requesting favorable consideration, but that the secretary of war had a decision of the comptroller-general to the effect that the assignment of officers to any duty not strictly of a military nature is unlawful and operates to deprive the personnel so assigned of the pay and emoluments of the grade which they hold.

TRAVELER NOV. 24, 1924
MORE WORK FOR BOSTON NAVY YARD

In answer to Mayor Curley's plea to President Coolidge for aid in the local unemployment situation, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur has notified the mayor that the scout cruisers Detroit and Raleigh will be sent to the Boston Navy Yard for extensive alterations in December and January.

Because of these plans, which were laid during his recent visit to Boston, Secretary Wilbur wrote, the discharge of many workmen was avoided.

Mayor Curley telegraphed at once to Secretary Wilbur asking him to advance the date of assignment of those vessels her to the first week in December. The unemployment situation, he set forth, requires immediate relief.

POST NOV. 21, 1924

DEFY THE AUTHORITY OF CURLEY

Five Councillors Vote to Proceed With Inquiry

POST NOV. 21, 1924

The five City Councillors, Healey, Walsh, Purcell, Gilbody and Lane, who are seeking an investigation of Deer Island, yesterday defied Mayor Curley's attempt to test their authority as Suffolk County Commissioners, and held a meeting in the Council Chamber in spite of the fact that not a quorum was present and the Mayor's declaration that such a session was illegal.

PROBE OPENS TUESDAY

They set next Tuesday as the day they will proceed to Deer Island and examine under oath all officials, guards, and prisoners they see fit to summon before them.

As far as could be learned in city records it was said to be the first inspection of Deer Island by the Council as County Commissioners that was ever made, despite the fact that the statute calls for two inspections annually.

The Commissioners will also make an inspection of the Charles street jail one week from that date.

Councillors Brickley, Watson and Donoghue failed to attend the conference, although they were about City Hall a few minutes before the session was called at three o'clock. Councillor Moriarty is in Texas.

Councillors Hold Session

Mayor Curley and his nine Councillors comprise the board of County Commissioners, and in the absence of the Mayor, Councillor Daniel W. Lane, senior member of the five, assumed the office of chairman. Councillor Healey, on the motion of Gilbody, was elected secretary. Purcell motioned for a roll call. Mayor Curley, Watson, Moriarty, Brickley, Dohoghe, were marked absent.

Purcell offered an order that the Commissioners meet next Tuesday, Nov. 25, and proceed to Deer Island on a tour of inspection, and on Dec. 2 go to Charles street jail for a similar purpose. It was unanimously passed. Walsh made a motion to send notices of the inspection tours to the rest of the County Commissioners. It was seconded and passed.

Healey motioned for adjournment subject to the call of the chair. The meeting after the brief discussion adjourned.

Following the session, the members

Curley, Chairman Healey said, the law compelled them to take such action and so as not to shift any responsibility it was decided to go through with the inspection as required by law.

Mayor Curley's contention has been that inasmuch as he is Mayor of the city, it is natural to assume that he would automatically become chairman of the board of county commissioners. He declared yesterday's session illegal on the grounds that not a quorum was present and that the proper chairman did not call such a meeting.

When informed of the conference he said, "Whatever they do I will continue on the programme to make a division of child welfare and aged poor under a board of trustees and the Penal Institution, under a commissioner. He said he favors a return to the system abandoned by former Mayor Peters.

Mrs. Hibbard Directing Rehearsals—Hub Debantes in Cast

James M. Curley, Jr., son of Mayor Curley of Boston, will play in the role of Herod in the Nativity play to be presented Dec. 20, afternoon and evening, at the lecture hall of the Public Library. The performance will include the so-called Nativity Cycle of Work Mystery plays, consisting of "The (Towney) Prologue," "The Annunciation," "The Nativity," "The Shepherd's Play," "The Meeting of the Three Kings," "The Herod Play" and "The Adoration of the Three Kings."



NOV. 21, 1924
MAYOR, 50, FEELS LIKE A "TWO-YEAR-OLD." The Mayor's office looked like the dressing room of a prima donna—piled high with gorgeous flowers and gifts. Mr. Curley, wearing his 50 years very lightly, received a long list of personal friends armed with congratulations and gifts. This shows Hizonner in his rose garden. (Staff)

POST

NOV. 23, 1924

Jas. A. Sweeney, New City Sealer, in Office

POST

NOV. 23, 1924



JAMES A. SWEENEY AND HIS GOOD LUCK TOKENS
The new sealer of weights and measures seated at his desk in City Hall surrounded with floral gifts in honor of his promotion to the office.

TRAVELER NOV. 20, 1924 HUB MAYOR ASKS STATLER TO BUILD TRAVELER

Cites Lower Materials Cost
and Available Labor

NOV. 20, 1924 D-1

An appeal to the Statler interests to commence construction of the proposed Boston Statler hotel in view of a decrease of 10 per cent. in building material costs and of the present abundance of skilled and unskilled labor on the local market was made by Mayor Curley in a letter sent to E. M. Statler at Buffalo today.

"Provided you could see your way clear, in view of the reduction of the cost of building materials, to commence work at an early date upon the Statler Hotel in Boston, it would do much to relieve the unemployment situation, which is somewhat acute at the present

time, and in addition add an institution to Boston which is greatly needed," says the mayor.

D-2

POST NOV. 23, 1924

BRANDS PHONE CO. OCTOPUS

NOV. 23, 1924
Corporation Counsel in
Bitter Attack on
Rate Petition

POST

"Octopus" and "Hydra" were the appellations tacked on to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company by E. Mark Sullivan, Corporation Counsel for the city of Boston, in an address he delivered yesterday afternoon before the Mayors' Club meeting in Young's Hotel.

DENOUNCED BOARD

Introduced by Mayor Curley as the "pugilistic champion of Boston interests," Corporation Counsel Sullivan chose as his theme the rate increases petitioned for by the local telephone company, now pending the judgment of the Public Utilities Commission. He excoriated the telephone company for its petition and denounced the makeup and methods of the existing Utilities Commission, before which the petition is being heard.

"The Public Utilities Commission," declared the city counsel, "should be appointed biennially by the incoming Governor. As the commission is now constituted no Governor, in one term of office, can determine the makeup of that body. Only two appointments of the commission expire in any biennial gubernatorial term, so that of the five members making up its personnel there is always a majority number whom the Governor cannot reach. The Public Utilities Commission should be made responsible to the people of the State, as is a Governor for his personal administration, and on him at election, re-election should rest the responsibility of the commission he will appoint or the one he appointed while in office."

Corporation Counsel Sullivan declared the public service corporations of this and contiguous States, "have the respective Public Utilities commissions by the throat," and he further alleged that the Massachusetts department had not forced the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to "show its hand" in the present discussion of rate increases before it.

"It is the duty of every member of the Mayors' club," said the city counsel, "to arouse and organize the interests of the people of his city in the matter of telephone rate increases. The public has a right to be informed. The fundamental operations and costs of service borne by the telephone company."

HERALD

NOV. 28, 1924

Sallies Serve Turkey Dinner to 1500 Children in Ford Hall

Fifty Hungry Men Waiting Outside Invited in
When Youngsters Finish—Charitable Bodies
Send Baskets to Hundreds of Families

Following their annual custom, the Salvation Army and other charitable organizations yesterday distributed hundreds of dinners to needy families in and about Greater Boston. In addition, the Salvation Army provided turkey dinners and "fixins" for more than 1500 youngsters ranging in age from 3 to 14 years, at a double sitting in Ford hall.

The dinner served the children consisted of roast chicken, turkey, cranberry sauce, two vegetables and a choice of mince or apple pie, ice cream, cocoa and coffee. Each child was given a bag of candy and apples on leaving the hall.

STAFF BAND PLAYS

An entertainment during the dinner was provided by the New England staff band, under the direction of Staff Capt. Robert Young. Col. W. A. McIntyre, head of the Salvation Army forces in New England, presided, and Mayor James M. Curley and Charles L. Burrill of the Governor's council spoke and complimented the army on the wonderful dinner it had provided.

For weeks Salvation Army investigators had been busy responding to the appeals of children and parents for tickets to the dinner. The investigators worked in the North, South and West ends, as well as Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury. The investigators' work took them in the poorest and most slummy quarters of the city. The officers found in one place a family of six, with an infant in its mother's arms, and all that was in the house was a little dry bread and some cocoa.

Where sickness was found, and where there were tiny children and the mother was unable to get out, dinners were sent to the homes—more than 200 families being provided for in this way. At another place the investigators found a family of four, a wife, husband and two babies, 16 months and 4 months, respectively, who had been evicted from their home. The husband was unable to find work, and when he came back after making a search for it he found his wife and children on the doorstep and the door padlocked.

He was not allowed to get a change of clothing, nor was the wife allowed to remain in the room with her babies until her husband came home. The Salvation Army investigators paid the rent of her room, had the door opened, reinstated the family and provided food for their immediate needs. The husband, who was a painter, was provided with a job.

Some very interesting letters were received from the children, who looked forward to the annual turkey meal. One of the notes, written by a very small

boy, read, "I am asking you to help us at Thanksgiving. Our father died 10 long years ago when my brother was 2 years old, so don't forget us. God will pay you back. Remember God did help the poor and he will pay us back on the day of judgment."

A deserted mother with her nine children appeared at Ford hall asking that she and "the kiddies" be given something to eat. They did not have any tickets, but were welcomed and their wants were provided for.

When the children had finished with their dinner, about 50 old and young derelicts, who stood at the doors looking hungrily in the hall annex, were asked in. The words of invitation had scarcely left the lips of the Salvation Army officer than the human wreckage piled into the hall and at one of the side tables. Most were given two helpings.

WIVES OF OFFICERS SERVE

Salvation Army officers and soldiers waited on the children, including the wives of Staff Captain Robert Young, Adj't. James Asher, Adj't. Malpass, Col. W. A. McIntyre, Brig. Walter B. Mabee of the provincial headquarters, Staff Captain Katherine Eckerle, Commandant Addie Schaffer of the Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, Cora MacDonald of the Day Nursery, Brig. David Stitt of the Men's Social Centre, as well as nurses from the Salvation Maternity Hospital and a number of boy scouts.

The arrangements for the dinner were under the direction of Maj. John McGee. The selection of the children was made by the wife of Col. W. A. McIntyre.

The Volunteers of America sent out 500 dinners from their headquarters on Howard street. The work there was under the direction of Col. Walter Duncan. The officers of this organization saw that there was no overlapping with the work of any other organization looking after the wants of the needy. Contents of the baskets distributed by the Volunteers of America included turkey, chicken, meat, vegetables, etc.

Boston firemen on the 24-hour tour duty yesterday were allowed one meal period of two hours. In cases where the efficiency of the department was not lessened by their absence, they were allowed two two-hour periods for meals, as a result of the general order issued by Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn.

MAYOR'S GREETING

"Make Boston a better and nobler city," is the pledge Mayor Curley wishes every good citizen to take in his heart for New Year's, in the official proclamation which he has issued. It reads:

"To the citizens of Boston.

"Greeting:

"A new year, 1925, will be born tomorrow, and as Mayor of Boston, I extend to all my fellow citizens the sincere wish that the coming year may bring to them all the best gifts that are in the hand of the Creator, communal good will, an expanding welfare, an increasing fellowship, and that peace in industry and stability in employment upon which the happiness and contentment of a people rest in such large measure.

"New years bring new resolutions and new pledges for the betterment of the individual and the community, and I trust the promises made to ourselves at this time will bear fruit in the coming year that will cheer us when the year is done.

"I believe that every good citizen should pledge himself in his own heart to do his full share in making Boston a better and nobler city in the days to come, by working with his fellows for the things that will secure this end—a more cheerful co-operation, a finer public spirit, a greater tolerance for the opinions of our neighbors, a more unselfish devotion to the common weal, the abatement of the attitude censorious, and a wider recognition of the good faith and honesty of purpose of those who differ from us in race, religion and political opinion.

City's Greatest Boon

"The greatest thing that can come to this or any other American city is the civic peace and human fraternity that are based on the trust and confidence the citizens give to and receive from each other; and the cultivation of this spirit of faith in our fellows should be one of the pledges of the new year, if the real meaning, the right interpretation of the Declaration, the Constitution and the wise utterances of the Fathers of this Republic, are to be written into the life of the nation now in the making.

"This consummation can only be reached by the action and utterance of the individual citizen; the solidarity of the Republic is dependent on the thought and effort of its units; and if we can by our life and labor in the coming year lift this city to a higher plane we can do our share in strengthening our common country and safeguarding a government, a body of principles that have become the heritage of humanity.

"This is the ideal I wish to present to the citizens for the new year; and I am convinced it can be measurably materialized and realized if men of good will within our community would take a moment to dwell upon the beauty of such an ideal and the nobility of its realization.

"To every citizen I extend a message of good will, the hope of health and happiness to all, of peace under their roof trees and prosperity in all their various undertakings; and to each and every dweller in this city I send the urgency of our common duty to our neighbors and the broadest and best interpretation of the term—mankind of every description, of all classes and conditions, of all races, religions and colors, of all those made in the image of their God.

"JAMES M. CURLEY,
"Mayor of Boston."

TRANSCRIPT DEC. 1. 1924
**CURLEY GIVES
 CITY WORKERS
 BLUE CHRISTMAS**

DEC 1 1924
 Refuses the Customary Salary Increases Except in Sliding Scales

F-1
 TRANSCRIPT

It will be a blue Christmas at City Hall. Today Mayor Curley announced that he could not impersonate Santa Claus in handing out salary increases for the new year. He made the doleful announcement to a group of labor officials who called to renew their ante-election requests for a \$5 a day wage for the laborers. Quickly the news spread into all departments, where hundreds of clerks, stenographers and officials became deeply depressed. The only ray of sunshine was afforded by the mayor's explanation to the newspapermen that he would continue the sliding scale adjustments, which affect policemen, firemen, engineers.

The mayor has always taken pride in the yearly salary increases provided for in the annual budget. During the campaign he frequently spoke of providing as generously as possible for the army of workers who conduct the city's business, especially for the heads of families who otherwise would have difficulty in making both ends meet. This year he declared that such increases would be impossible because of the ex-

traordinary demands for money in the Soldiers' Relief, the correctional, welfare and hospital departments.

The committee which called upon him to-day included P. Harry Jennings, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union; James Re'dy, president of the Sanitary Workers' Union, Albert H. Brown, past president of the Sanitary Workers' Union and Bryan McGovern, of the Paving Union. The mayor read to them the letter he had just dictated to department heads, saying that he desired to take the group into his confidence, explain matters and not try to confuse them. He declares that the labor men, though greatly disappointed, left his presence with the feeling that the situation was serious.

For weeks the mayor has been deluged with requests for the usual salary increase for next year. Hardly had the laborers, and there are 3600 on the city payroll, received their increase last spring, when an organized effort was started for the \$5 wage for 1925. This has been the most persistent group of all. Though the mayor made no promises, he felt that this request would have to be granted. Lately, he decided that, in fairness to all employees, a general denial should prevail.

MAYOR GIVES HIS REASONS

F-2

To Department Heads—The policy which is being adopted generally in private employ throughout the country with reference to salaries and wages paid to employees is to reduce the existing wage scale. Undoubtedly this policy is in large part due to the uncertainty as to business conditions, and yet the policy is being so generally followed as to give every indication of being an organized movement for the purpose of ending what we have termed "saving wage." Recognizing the value of the worker of the "saving wage," which has resulted in the lowering of the mor-

tional opportunities for the children of the toiler, and a more contented condition in the home, the city of Boston in the budget for 1924-25 increased the wages of 9200 persons in the employ of the city. Included in these wage increases were substantially all of the lower paid workers in the employ of the city.

This element of society, because of lack of organization, has in the past invariably been overlooked and it was not an easy task to carry through the program which meant for them in their homes a happier condition and a brighter outlook. The wage increases in the last budget totaled \$1,250,000. This burden, however, the city was only required to bear for five-sixths of the year, the wage increase not becoming effective until April 1st. This year the entire burden must be borne and it will represent an increase of approximately \$250,000 in the payrolls for the year 1925.

Business depression in large measure is responsible for the increased cost in administering the departments of Public Welfare, Soldiers' Relief, City Hospital and Institutions Department, and the indications are that this increase will represent a sum in excess of \$500,000, unless there is an improvement in industry, which is not in evidence at the present time.

Under the circumstances it will be impossible to consider salary increases in the budget for the year 1925 in any cases with the exception of groups that are subject to sliding scale increases.

In the submission of the budget esti-

mates for your department you are accordingly directed to assume your portion of the burden of this situation and inform all applicants for increases as to the true con-

dition of affairs.

Respectfully,
 JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor

HERALD DEC. 21. 1924
**PLANNING BOARD
 TO HAVE HELP**

Curley to Name Advisory Committee on Public Improvements

TO INCLUDE MEN FROM ALL ELEMENTS

HERALD DEC 21 1924

Adopting recommendations of the city planning board, Mayor Curley will create an advisory committee on public improvements. It will be composed of citizens who will be available for regular contact with the planning board to consider and assist in the development of all major civic projects, to the end that such improvements when finally presented to the Legislature shall have the approval of all the elements of the community, technical, professional, financial, economic, business, commercial and social.

Chairman Frederic H. Fay of the planning board, in presenting the need of the committee, declared that the results of the last year strongly indicated that a change was desirable in the method by which public improvements are studied. An organized approach to public sentiment, the planning board believed, would be the best way to harmonize the several proposals which crop up for the execution of every big public improvement. The board found that its proposition met with the approval of all the leading civic organizations in the city that would be involved in such a proceeding.

INVITES 14 GROUPS

The mayor has asked 14 of the more prominent of these groups to suggest three names each from which he may choose one name each for the advisory committee. The organizations which will suggest names for the committee on public improvement are the United Municipal League, the Boston Central Labor Union, the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, the Team Owners' Association, the Fruit and Produce Exchange, the Master Builders' Association, the Retail Trade Board and the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc.

The reasons which Mr. Fay submitted to Mayor Curley for creation of the committee were, in part:

"The legislative committee are forced to assume a function, as arbitrators of proposed city planning projects, which is an unreasonable burden on their time as it is an unjustifiable presumption of their technical knowledge. In the interest of our legislators no use of the time of our legislators no longer should be presented to them until it has passed through some local filter of public opinion, and when carefully studied projects are presented by the city authorities they should be accompanied by a thoroughly developed public sentiment which would relieve the legislative body of the necessity of

HERALD DEC. 2. 1924
CURLEY BREAKS A SILENCE PLEDGE

HERALD
Tells Dyers He Had Planned to Keep Still After Defeat

DEC 2 1924

In his first public address since his defeat for the governorship, Mayor Curley, speaking at the annual convention dinner of the New England Association of Dyers and Cleaners at the Hotel Lenox last night, smilingly confessed that after having received such "a good healthy licking at the polls I was not going to talk for the next 12 months."

Pleading for elimination of partisanship and for co-operation in development of the welfare of the American nation, the mayor urged the necessity of creating a national planning agency to recommend measures tending to alleviate unemployment and prevent crime waves.

President Coolidge, he said, is entitled to the support of every citizen as long as he champions legislation that will improve conditions.

Dist.-Atty. Arthur K. Reading of Middlesex county criticized the present system of selecting juries. He attributed much of the recent crime in

Greater Boston to the verdicts rendered by some juries.

Leonard W. Cronkhite was toastmaster. The convention met at the Lenox in the morning and will resume business sessions today.

Arthur P. Hall of Allston was re-elected president.

TRANSCRIPT DEC. 2, 1924

SWEEEPING INCREASE IN TELEPHONE RATES UNDER THE NEW PLAN

Company Files Schedule Averaging
Twenty-Three Per Cent

Advance

~~TRANSCRIPT~~
SEVERAL CLASSES ELIMINATED

Private Branch Rates, with Addi-
tions, Reappear in
List

DEC. 2 1924

Schedules calling for a general increase in the rates of telephone subscribers in all Massachusetts exchanges are filed with the Department of Public Utilities at the State House. Under the law these rate schedules must be on file thirty days before they can become effective, but it is expected that they will be suspended beyond Jan. 1, in order to permit the Department to make the necessary investigation of them.

The company estimates that the new schedules will produce an increased revenue averaging about three cents per telephone per day, or a gross increase of about 23 per cent in its revenues for the State. This percentage being an average, it follows that with some subscribers and some classes of service the increases are less, and in other cases more, than this figure.

The revenue increase for the Boston Metropolitan area will be somewhat higher than the average for the State. It is represented that this greater proportionate increase is equitable in order that this particular area, where, by reason of its intensive character, the service is more costly, and by reason of its extent more valuable, may bear its proper share of the general burden.

Private Branch Rates Reappear

The principal changes are in connection with exchange service, but there are also increases in many toll rates, the rates for mileage, auxiliary service and extension stations, and in service connection charges. The schedule of rates for private branch exchange switchboards, filed last April and recently withdrawn by the company, reappears in these new schedules, with increases for private branch exchange stations added. In the proposed schedules some rates have been discontinued and some new classes of service introduced as optional substitutes. The so-called full Metropolitan measured service (basis fifty-five messages per month for \$5.50) is discontinued. This particular service, it is explained, was used by comparatively few subscribers, and is described as being in effect a "commuted toll service." What is offered as a reasonable alternative is a measured service (basis 100 messages per month, for \$6.00), limited to an eight-mile radius, with a toll charge for exchanges beyond that radius.

Suburban Four-Party Dropped

The full suburban four-party, unlimited residence rate is also dropped from the new schedule. The so-called full suburban area embraces the entire Metropolitan area, except the Central exchanges in Boston proper, and extends from Lexington, Woburn and Reading on the north to

Wellesley, Newton and Brookline, withdrawing this rate is that, in this area of over 400 square miles, four-party full suburban lines are obstacles to good service because of the long hauls, the various switching centers required, the congestion of such calls, and the higher percentage of "line busy" reports that are inevitable under such conditions. The one-party and two-party full suburban classes of service are retained in the schedule as being less objectionable from a service standpoint, but are subjected to substantial increases—the one-party rate from \$4 to \$5 per month and the two-party rate from \$3.25 to \$4.50 per month.

A new unlimited four-party residence service planned especially for the small user, that includes one's own exchange and adjacent suburban exchanges appears in the new schedule, and is indicated as an alternative for four-party full suburban subscribers who do not elect to take the one-party or two-party full suburban service. The rate for this new four-party service ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per month. This rate is no more, and, in some groups, is 25 or 50 cents less per month than the present \$2.75 monthly rate for four-party full suburban service.

The probabilities are, according to the company, that those who require much of this long-haul, full suburban service will continue on a one-party or two-party basis. Those whose requirement for long-haul suburban calls is occasional and infrequent will change, it is expected, to the four-party unlimited contiguous service, and pay toll charges for the occasional calls to points outside the contiguous exchange area.

Message Rate Goes Up One Cent

Measured service, in the Central Exchange and in suburban exchanges, with an eight-mile radius thereof, is increased from a basis of five cents per message to 6 cents per message on one-party lines.

The telephone company explains this increase by the increased development and value of the service. Within the above area, including Boston and an eight-mile radius, there are now 340,000 telephones, all of them accessible under the measured service rate to Central Exchange subscribers and most of them to suburban measured service subscribers. The number of telephones within this eight-mile radius of Boston proper has increased by 242,000 in fifteen years—more than 230 per cent.

It is expected by the company that measured service residence subscribers, seeking a lower-cost service, will avail themselves of the unlimited contiguous service, and pay the five cents toll on such calls as they may make to Central Exchange. A transfer of many measured service subscribers to the new four-party unlimited contiguous service is also expected, and for another reason. In the old schedule, two-party, measured service was the lowest available, except a coin box rate. In the new schedule, the new four-party residence rate for unlimited contiguous service is the lowest rate, and probably will meet the requirements of the largest single group of subscribers.

The reason given for the discontinuance of 4-party coin box business service is that it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory business service on 4-party lines. The difficulties complained of are experienced not merely by the joint users of 4-party lines when attempting to make outward calls, but also by all other telephone users desiring connections with 4-party

lines. The objection does not have the same force with respect to 4-party residence coin box service, and this service is retained in the Central Exchange and in all suburban exchanges within an 8-mile radius thereof.

GLOBE DEC. 22, 1924

PAGEANTS ON THE COMMON

~~GLOBE~~
Mayor Will Officially
Light Huge Tree

With Christmas caroling, two presentations of the Nativity Pageant, and the official lighting of the annual Christmas tree on the Common as the outstanding features, the city of Boston's observance of Christmas Eve tonight promises to eclipse the celebrations of former years. It is the most elaborate ever planned by the city.

The hours from 5:15 to midnight will be taken up either by exercises on the Common or by the singing of Christmas carols throughout the center of the city. The celebration will officially open with the lighting of the city's Christmas tree at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common at 5:15 and will close with the singing of Christmas carols by those who attend the exercises.

The first exercises will be held at the Parkman Bandstand and, in addition to the lighting of the tree by Mayor Curley, will consist of a short address by the Mayor, choral singing and music by an orchestra from William Filene's Sons Company, after which the Nativity Pageant will be produced. These exercises will end shortly after 6 o'clock.

Beginning at 7 o'clock, Christmas numbers being broadcast by WNAC, the Shepard Stores, will be picked up and amplified by the new apparatus at the Parkman Bandstand so that they can be heard by persons in the vicinity. This will continue until 9 o'clock.

Tour by Trumpeters

Strolling trumpeters will start their tour of the city streets at 7:30, from the Army and Navy Club in Park sq. They will play Christmas carols at the following downtown points: Hotel Touraine, about 7:50; Newspaper row, 8:15; Parker House, 8:35; Park Street Church, 8:55, and will wind up at the Lafayette Mall on Tremont st, opposite West, at 9:15.

Through cooperation of the Boylston Street Association carol singing will be begun on the steps of the Public Library in Copley sq at 7:40. Twenty minutes later a group from the People's Choral Union will sing at the same place. Each group will sing about 10 minutes, and will then leave in different directions, caroling as they go.

At 9:30 a Community Service group will give the second presentation of the Nativity pageant. Special costumes, music and lighting effects have been planned.

From 10 o'clock until midnight it is planned to have the audience at the exercises on the Common sing Christmas carols. This will be broadcast by station WNAC. A colored light has been focused on the fountain in the Frog Pond and the spray will be illuminated all night.

HERALD DEC. 2 1924

COMPANY SEEKS AVERAGE OF 23 PER CENT. MORE

New Schedule Affects All
Subscribers in Bay

State
DEC 2 1924

CURLEY DEMANDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

Boston Metropolitan Area
Would Bear Biggest

H-1 Increase HERALD

An average increase of 23 per cent. in telephone rates, affecting every subscriber in Massachusetts, is asked by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in schedules filed yesterday with the state department of public utilities.

The company estimates that each subscriber will contribute three cents a day to the additional revenue. This means something in excess of \$10 a year. There are nearly 350,000 telephones in Greater Boston alone, and assuming an equal number in the rest of the state, Massachusetts subscribers will pay at least \$7,000,000 additional in their bills each year after the increases go into effect.

WOULD START JAN. 1

The company asks that the increases become effective Jan. 1, but it admitted last night that it does not anticipate such immediate action by the department of public utilities, which may approve or disapprove the schedules, or suspend them pending investigation.

A storm of protest will undoubtedly greet the new schedules, published for the first time this morning. The city of Boston, which for many months has been fighting increases in certain forms of service, took steps to hold up the new rates even before they were formally filed, when Mayor Curley served on the department of public utilities a demand for public hearings and full investigation.

As every community in the state is hit equally hard by the increases, it is anticipated that other cities and towns will join with Boston. Large business establishments which registered their protest against increases last spring, asserting that the existing rates were too high in many instances, are also expected to organize to meet the new schedules.

Inevitably the Legislature, convening on Jan. 6, will be drawn into the controversy, as there will be immediate demand for an investigation of the financial affairs of the New England company, and particularly of its affiliations with the parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company—the Bell System. Similar demands in the last two sessions have made little headway, as the proponents had no real grievances.

But the increases in these new schedules will affect every senator and representative in his own district, and as residential service suffers even more than business, each legislator may find himself deluged with demands that he fight the granting of the increases.

Hearings may drag on for many months. Although the new schedules filed last spring affected only private branch exchanges and a few toll areas—an infinitesimal part of the company's total business—the hearings continued through the summer and until a few days ago, when the telephone company abruptly ended them by withdrawing the schedules, and preparing the way for the general increase, which came yesterday.

The company explains that the Boston metropolitan area will pay a higher rate of increase than the rest of the state, because the service here is of such an "intensive character" as to be more costly, and that it has not in the past borne its proper share of the general burden.

In relation to other changes, the company's statement says:

HIGHER TOLL RATES

"The principal changes are in connection with exchange service, but there are also increases in many toll rates, the rates for mileage, auxiliary service and extension stations, and in-service connection charges. The schedule of rates for private branch exchange switchboards, filed last April and recently withdrawn by the company, reappears in these new schedules, with increases for private branch exchange stations added.

"The various increases in the schedules are not apportioned on a flat optional substitutes.

"The so-called full metropolitan measured service (basis 55 messages per month for \$5.50) is discontinued, percentage basis, but are applied in accordance with the relative value and extent of the different classes of service. In the proposed schedules some rates have been discontinued and some new classes of service introduced as This particular service was used by comparatively few subscribers, and is described as being in effect a "commuted toll service." What is regarded as a reasonable alternative is a measured service (basis 100 messages per month for \$6), limited to an eight-mile radius, with a toll charge for exchanges beyond that radius.

"The full suburban four-party, unlimited residence rate is also dropped from the new schedule. The so-called full suburban area embraces the entire metropolitan area, except the central exchanges in Boston proper, and extends from Lexington, Woburn and Reading on the north to Randolph and Cohasset on the south.

DROP FOUR-PARTY RATE

"The point made by the company in withdrawing this rate is that, in this area of over 400 square miles, four-party full suburban lines are obsolet-

to good service because of the long hauls, the various switching centres required, the congestion of such calls, and the higher percentage of "line busy" reports that are inevitable under such conditions. The one-party and two-party full suburban classes of service are retained in the schedule as being less objectionable from a service standpoint, but because of the range and value of the service these particular rates are subjected to substantial increases—the one-party rate from \$4 to \$5.50 per month and the two-party rate from \$3.25 to \$4.50 per month.

"A new unlimited four-party residence service, planned especially for the small user, that includes one's own exchange and adjacent suburban exchanges appear in the new schedule and is indicated as an alternative for four-party full suburban subscribers who do not elect to take the one-party or two-party full suburban service. The rate for this new four-party service ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per month. This rate is no more, and, in some groups, is 25 or 50 cents less per month than the present \$2.75 monthly rate for four-party full suburban service.

"The probabilities are, according to the company, that those who require much of this long-haul, full suburban service will continue on a one-party or two-party basis. Those whose requirement for long-haul suburban calls is occasional and infrequent will change, it is expected, to the four-party unlimited contiguous service, and pay toll charges for the occasional calls to points outside the contiguous exchange area.

"Measured service, in the central exchange and in suburban exchanges with an eight-mile radius thereof, is increased from a basis of five cents per message to six cents per message on one-party lines and 6½ cents per message on two-party lines, the former, of course, requiring a larger guaranteed number of messages per month.

"The company explains this increase by the increased development and value of the service. Within the above area, including Boston and an eight-mile radius, there are now 346,000 telephones, all of them accessible under the measured service rate to central exchange subscribers and most of them to suburban measured service subscribers. The number of telephones within the eight-mile radius of Boston proper has increased by 242,000 in 15 years—over 230 per cent.

"Measured service subscribers were somewhat favored, as against flat rate subscribers, when the last increase in exchange service was made, in 1919, by order of the postmaster-general. At that time all business telephones were increased 50 cents a month and all resi-

dence telephones 25 cents a month. As an offset to the increase on measured service telephones, however, there was a grant of 10 additional calls for business service and five additional calls for residence service.

"It is estimated that measured service residence subscribers, seeking a lower-cost service, will avail themselves of the unlimited contiguous service, and pay the five cents toll on such calls as they may make to central exchange.

ANOTHER REASON H-4

"A transfer of many measured service subscribers to the new four-party unlimited contiguous service is also expected, and for another reason. In the old schedule, two-party, measured service was the lowest available, except a coin box rate. In the new schedule the new four-party residence rate for unlimited contiguous service is the lowest rate, and probably will meet the requirements of the largest single group of subscribers.

Will Probe Telephone Service Asserts Utilities Official

HERALD

W. H. O'Brien, Chief of Wire Division of Department, Promises Statewide

C-1

Investigation of Company

An extensive investigation of the New England Telephone Company, especially the operation and service of the traffic branch, will be undertaken throughout the commonwealth and especially in Greater Boston, William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph division of public utilities department, declared before a meeting of the United Improvement Association last night.

Announcement of the survey was immediately followed by Mr. O'Brien's declaration that the telephone service, particularly in the metropolitan district, "has been very bad during the last five months." Compared to five

months ago the service has greatly deteriorated.

WILL BE COSTLY C-2

Declaring that the inquiry into the service of the company will require the expenditure of a large sum of money in order that the probe may be of a sweeping character, Mr. O'Brien said that "it may result from legislative action" or be brought about by the public utilities commission.

After having personally observed the service of the traffic department in Boston and vicinity for several months, Mr. O'Brien said he was fully convinced that the standard of efficiency has decreased and fallen far below that standard, which prevailed before the recent strike of the operators.

The speaker indicated that efficiency experts of recent addition to the company have proved a hindrance to the service instead of practical assistance.

While he did not discuss the proposed new rates of the company, he seemed to be of the opinion that before any further changes were made in rates the entire situation should be studied.

Improvement in the local service,

said the speaker, adding that their duties should be chiefly to observe the service. One of their functions, he pointed out, would be to regulate party lines and prevent long and unnecessary conversation.

Only a few days ago, he observed any, will be negligible until the appointment of at least three service inspectors it was necessary to call to his office the head of a household where the telephone was in continuous use for an hour and 51 minutes on one call.

Members of the association questioned Mr. O'Brien as to the necessity of the company sending out monthly statements concerning improvement of efficiency. Speakers declared that most of the "efficiency slips" are "jokes" and instead of developing efficiency the company or its officers and employees are constantly failing to give even ordinary service.

One of the members, Mrs. Woods said that instead of getting wrong numbers from operators her latest ex-

Association members expressed belief that the service should be in

vestigated in every detail and that the public should be represented. Rates should not be altered, they said, until the entire field is studied.

In discussing the recent settlement of the Boston Elevated wage controversy, members of the association held that the public was treated unfairly as it had no representative at the arbitration conferences. Officers said the association's efforts to produce evidence at the conferences in order to possibly protect the public's side of the case were discouraged and the evidence was not accepted.

Provided the telephone rates should go before an arbitration board, the hope was expressed that public representatives would have an opportunity to testify and have a share in determining possible new rates.

CURLEY CALLS MAYORS

Asking the aid of the entire state in his fight against the proposed increase in telephone rates, Mayor Curley has called a meeting of the mayors of all Massachusetts cities and the chairmen of selectmen in all the towns. In a letter mailed to them last night, he

asked them to assemble in the Boston city council chamber on Monday at noon to organize and determine a course of action.

The gathering will be a large one if all the officials accept the mayor's suggestion to attend or send a representative, as there are 39 cities and 316 towns in the state. Before the meeting Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, who has been conducting Boston's contest with the telephone company before the public utilities commission, will draw up a plan as a basis for discussion on ways and means to conduct the proposed joint fight.

In his letter Mayor Curley set forth that, as a consequence of the boost in rates now demanded by the telephone company, the case has assumed such

propriated the sum of \$20,000 for the prosecution of this work.

"The rate increase petitions, for the combatting of which this money had been appropriated, were minor in their importance as contrasted with the schedule of rates filed upon Dec. 1 by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. The action of the city in opposing the original rate increases by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was predicated upon the belief that the state public

utilities commission was responsive only to the desires of the public service corporations operating in the commonwealth. The attitude of the public utilities commission of the commonwealth during the progress of the hearings upon the request for increase in rates filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company early in the year has been decidedly hostile to those protesting in behalf of the people against the proposed increases."

Brief Proposes to Take over

Those In 15-Mile Radius

Local Five-Cent Fares Are Possible, Mayor Says

Mayor Curley yesterday submitted a brief to the joint legislative committee, appointed to report upon the question as to whether the Public Control Act of the Boston Elevated should be continued beyond its original term. In it he declared for State control of all street railway lines in the Metropolitan District and urged the appointment of a Metropolitan Transportation District Commission with authority to fix fares and decree the method of financing the roads.

He cites the abandonment of 400 miles of street railways because they were not profitable as a reason for State control. The State control of transportation in the Metropolitan District, he argues, is just as essential as State control of the water, sewage and park systems. The brief reads, in part:

"The question of adequate street railroad transportation in the case of Boston and the surrounding cities and towns within a radius of 15 miles, due to the hostility to the project for a Greater Boston, should be considered from the standpoint of present and future needs in what is commonly called the Metropolitan District.

"Realizing the hostility, largely political in character, due in part to the desire for the retention of local autonomy, which is responsible for the failure to create a Greater Boston, I nevertheless unhesitatingly favor the taking over and operation of all street car systems within the Metropolitan District.

"The so-called Public Control Act of 1918 contained in substance that which is now advocated, namely, that if in any given year the receipts were insufficient to cover the cost of operation the deficit should be levied against the cities and towns within the territory served by the street railway system and this is identically the proposition which in my opinion, should now be considered in the larger territory.

"There is no way in which to justify turning back to stock jobbers and speculators and a few honest stockholders a property the stock of which in 1917 sold in the open market for less than \$30 per share and the intrinsic value of which, if sold under the red flag, would probably have represented less than \$5 per share, a property upon which the public through increased fares have expended many millions of dollars and upon which the cities and towns through the system of levy authorized by the 1918 Public Control Act expended approximately \$4,000,000 and upon which sum there is still due the cities and towns served by the Boston Elevated Railway System a total of about \$2,300,000.

"If we recognize adequate street railway transportation as an essential in the Metropolitan District there can be no valid objection raised to the operation of such system by a Metropolitan Transportation District Commission with authority to determine the rate of fares that shall be charged, the method of financing and the other allied problems contingent to the proper operation of a street railway system.

"Personally, I believe that a five-cent fare locally in each city and town of the Metropolitan District with a graduated fare on the high speed lines sufficient to cover fixed charges and higher operating expenses is equitable, and due to the increased number of our riders should prove profitable. In the event that the Metropolitan Transportation District Commission as here proposed should in any year encounter a deficit I favor an assessment upon such portions of the Metropolitan District as are served by the street railroad transportation system as established upon the basis of population and valuation."

POST DEC. 4, 1924

MAYORS ARE ASKED TO AID PHONE WAR

POST

Curley Plans Big Meeting of City and Town Officials

DEC 4 1924

Definite steps were taken yesterday in the fight, led by Mayor Curley of Boston, to combat the increase in rates asked by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Invitations went out from the Mayor's office last night to officials of every city and town in Massachusetts to attend a conference in Boston City Hall next Monday noon.

PLAN BIG FIGHT

This meeting of mayors of 39 cities and chairmen of the boards of selectmen in 316 towns is called to devise ways and means for effective organized opposition to the telephone company's petitions, filed with Public Service Commission last Monday.

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan prepared a legislative bill for a State appropriation of \$100,000, with which to finance the fight against the increased rates, that, according to Mayor Curley, will mean a jump of telephone bills in this State alone of not less than \$13,000,000 a year.

One of the strongest arguments of the opponents to the radical increases the telephone company requests shall become effective the first of the year, is that whereas the company only claims it needed \$1,809,623.85 more income to earn in full its eight per cent dividends for the first nine months of this year, the new rates the company is trying to establish would earn more than seven times this amount, equivalent to dividends of about 40 per cent.

An executive session of the Public Utilities Commission is scheduled for tomorrow at the State House, when the date for opening hearings on the proposed increased telephone rates will probably be announced.

Ralph Stewart of Choate, Hall & Stewart, has been retained by the telephone company as counsel to handle its case before the commission.

HERALD DEC. 4, 1924

PROPOSES TWO NEW JAIL INSTITUTIONS

Commissioner Bates Makes His Annual Report

In his annual report to the legislature, Commissioner of Corrections Sanford Bates yesterday recommended the creation of two new correctional institutions in the state.

He urged that the vacant county jail at Fitchburg be leased for the classification of prisoners from the Concord reformatory who violate the terms of their parole and are recommitted for further reformation. At present prisoners of this type are scattered among the houses of correction. He suggested an institution for the care of female defective delinquents, along the lines of that maintained for male delinquents at Bridgewater.

He also recommended amendment of the absent voting law to prevent prisoners in state institutions from taking advantage of the law. Bates says that absent voting cannot be conducted in penal institutions with the secrecy necessary for the preservation of the Australian ballot. He also suggests that police be permitted to take descriptions and finger prints of persons committed for any offense, whether trivial or serious.

Secretary of State Cook yesterday received a number of recommendations for legislation from state commissions and boards.

The Boston Elevated trustees asked that the Legislature authorize the extension of third rail service on the new Shawmut branch for one mile beyond Fields Corner, and also suggested amendments to the financial provisions of the Shawmut branch act and last year's act directing the construction of a new station at Cambridge and Charles streets, West End.

The state board of registration in medicine asked for authority to revoke the license of a physician for a period longer than one year.

"The case has assumed, as a consequence of the increased rates now demanded, such proportions as to render it both advisable and necessary that the officials of every city and town join together for the protection of the telephone users of the Commonwealth."

"A meeting will be held for the purpose of organization and determination of a course of action with respect to petitions for increases that have been filed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Boston, on Monday, Dec. 8, at 12

REMOVAL ILLEGAL

Judge Says Deer Island Deputy Should Have Had Hearing Before Ousting

DEC 6 1924

The first step in his fight for reinstatement as Deputy Master at the Deer Island House of Correction was won today by Major James H. McDade.

Judge Crosby in the Supreme Court ruled that McDade falls within the Veterans' Preference Act and should not be ousted without a hearing before the City Council.

Immediately following the decision Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan announced that he will appeal the decision to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The appeal will automatically block McDade's immediate reinstatement pending the full bench finding.

He had been removed by Master James L. Malloy at the order of Mayor Curley, on the ground that he was responsible for lack of discipline and other administrative faults on the island.

Judge Crosby, holding that McDade had been unlawfully removed on November 17 last, ordered a writ of mandamus to compel Dr. David J. Johnson, Commissioner of Institutions of the City of Boston, and Master Malloy to restore the major to his office.

In the petition he filed with the Supreme Court after his dismissal, McDade stated he was a war veteran, honorably discharged from the service and entitled, accordingly, to the privilege of a hearing under civil service.

He said he was discharged without reason after four years' service at Deer Island.

The dismissal order followed the investigation and report on Deer Island by Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Prisons, followed by another investigation by five commissioners.

TRANSCRIPT DEC 4, 1924

CURLEY CALLS FOR HELP

Invites Mayors and Selectmen of All Cities and Towns of the State to Meet Next Monday for Telephone Campaign

Mayor Curley today sent an invitation to the mayors and selectmen of the State's cities and towns to meet in the City Council chamber next Monday at noon to discuss the campaign against the demands of the telephone company for increased rates. The invitation is as follows:

"The city of Boston, through its corporation counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, has been combating the increases requested by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company during the past year. The city government of Boston has appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the prosecution of this work.

"The rate increase petitions, for the combating of which, this money had been appropriated, were minor in their importance as contrasted with the schedule of rates filed Dec. 1 by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"The action of the city in opposing the original rate increases by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was predicated upon the belief that the State Public Utilities Commission was responsive only to the desires of the public service corporations operating in the Commonwealth.

"The attitude of the Public Utilities Commission of the Commonwealth during the progress of the hearings upon the request for increase in rates filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company early in the year has been decidedly hostile to

POST

DEC. 6, 1924

FOR POST SANTA

POST

Sends Good Wishes of the "Curley Family" for the Fund---Children's Appeals Pile Up---Need Help

DEC 6 1924

"Dear Santa:

"I am writing you and asking you to send me something for Christmas. I am eight years old and I never had a Christmas yet. I am a little girl. I have nobody but my grandmother and she is too old to work. A little girl told my grandmother about you and she told me. So I thought I would write and see if you couldn't send me something for Christmas. HOPE."

For children such as "Hope" the great-hearts are giving. For children such as "Hope" the volunteers are lending a hand. And for the sake of children in similar circumstances to "Hope," Post Santa Claus is striving to save them from ever again having to say "I never had a Christmas yet."

MAYOR'S LETTER

No doubt Mayor Curley had such a child in mind when yesterday he made his annual contribution of \$100 to the Post Santa Claus Fund. The gift was not from the Mayor alone. It came from the "Curley Family." It came from children who wait for Santa Claus themselves and wish to share their joy with other boys and girls.

Ever a lover of little children himself, the Mayor could not allow the Christmas season to pass without making an early donation to the Post Santa fund. With the check the Mayor and Mrs. Curley send the following letter:

"The joy of giving for the purchase of toys with which to gladden the hearts of the poor little children is one of the most pleasing events in connection with the observance of Christmas.

"The people of Boston have ever been generous in response to the labor of love and gladness which your enterprising newspaper makes possible.

"Anxious that we may share in the joy of giving that little children may experience the joy of receiving, we beg to enclose on behalf of the Curley Family a check for \$100."

Do you love little children enough to make a donation to the Post Santa Claus Fund? They are New England children. They live in your cities and towns. Some day they will be citizens of your communities.

Why, only yesterday Post Santa Claus received a contribution from a State that is not even in New England. It was a \$1 donation from "a student" in Kirksville, Mo., who said:

"Hope you can help to make some little one happy. It is not much, but wish it could be more."

GLOBE DEC. 1924
Fin. Com. Hears of Increase

to Revere House Owners

GLOBE

Cancellation by Mayor Curley of an alleged secret "gentleman's agreement" that the Street Commission has made with George U. Crocker, by which city damages to Crocker et al for takings from the old Revere House site, in connection with the Court-Cambridge st widening, would be increased from \$111,119 to \$144,228, is urged upon the Mayor by the Finance Commission in a report today. All property owners who refuse to accept the city's original award should be forced to appeal their case to the courts, the report argues.

"The Street Commission awarded the owners \$111 a square foot for 10,109 square feet, a total of \$111,019, when the taking was made in August, 1921," the report states. "At the same time a betterment assessment of \$23,000 was made upon the remaining land of these owners.

"About three months after this the Street Commission notified the Finance Commission they proposed, subject to Your Honor's approval, to increase the original award by \$10,109, or \$1 per square foot. The Street Commissioners did not inform the Finance Commission that they had a 'gentleman's agreement' with George U. Crocker, treasurer of the proprietors of the Revere House, to waive the \$23,000 betterment, which in effect was increasing the award not by \$10,109, but by \$33,109.

"It was not until the Finance Commission's investigation revealed the existence of the 'gentleman's agreement' that Mr. Noyes, chairman of the Street Commissioners, admitted that the agreement existed. The day after Mr. Noyes testified before the Finance Commission he notified the Finance Commission for the first time in writing by a letter dated Nov. 29, 1924, of the existence of this agreement, 'which the board intends to make,' and the full terms of the settlement.

"Would Be Greatly Enhanced"

"The case presents even more remarkable aspects. In December, 1922, about the time when you first made public your intention of filing a bill in the Legislature to widen Cambridge and Court sts to a width of 100 feet, George U. Crocker in a letter to Your Honor wrote:

"I wish to say in this connection that the owners of the property on which the Revere House formerly stood would, I think, look favorably on a proposition to deed without consideration such portion of their land as might be needed for this improvement. I personally would not look upon such a deed as a donation, because I feel that the value of the remaining land would be greatly enhanced."

"This letter has never been withdrawn.

"When the Legislature authorized the city to make this Cambridge st widening in 1923 (chapter 489) it was provided that no assessment or settlement should be made unless all pertinent facts were submitted to the Boston Finance Commission not less than 10 days before such award or settlement was to be made.

"This is the first case in the Cambridge-st widening which the Street Commissioners have sought to settle out of court by increasing the original award, made only three

RAISE POINT OF LAW

Judge Crosby on Wednesday heard and took under advisement the plea of McDade, Atty. Elias Field, for McDade, and Sullivan, for the respondents, agreed that the facts had been stated already and that the only issue was the point of law.

It was argued by Atty. Sullivan that the county, and not the city of Boston, had jurisdiction over Deer Island, therefore that McDade was not an employee of the city of Boston, and consequently did not come within the scope of the law which forbids veterans of the army and navy being discharged without a hearing.

He stated further that actually Dr. Johnson had no legal right to appoint McDade to the position, Master Molloy alone having such right.

McDade was appointed deputy master of the house of correction by Mayor Curley about two years ago. He led company L of the 103d Infantry overseas as its captain and was soon promoted. Prior to that he was captain in the 8th regiment, M.V.M. He formerly was connected with the advertising staff of a Boston paper.

GLOBE

DEC. 8, 1924

UNITE TO OPPOSE PHONE RATE RAISE

Thirty-Two Communities Represented at Protest
Meeting in City Hall

DEC 8 1924

GLOBE

A resolution calling upon the Public Utilities Commission to undertake a general, sweeping investigation of the alleged system of interlocking directorate of the local Telephone Company with all corporations of this kind within in the parent Bell Company, was unanimously adopted at the protest meeting of Bay State city and town officials against the company's petition for rate increases, at City Hall, this noon.

Mayor Curley, presiding, was apparently satisfied at the representative character of the gathering. All the speakers opposed an increase. The following communities were officially represented:

Cambridge, Brockton, Fall River, Taunton, Marlboro, Holyoke, Malden, Lynn, Lawrence, Gloucester, Worcester, Watertown, Sandwich, Norwood, Leominster, Chisopee, Duxbury, Georgetown, Ipswich, Saugus, Scituate, Amesbury, Williamsburg, Rockport, West Brookfield, Athol, Milford, Amesbury, Boxboro, Weymouth, Holbrook and Chelmsford.

"Is there any one here opposed to the resolution?" Mr Curley asked, after officials from each of these communities had spoken favorably. When no one arose to protest, the Mayor exclaimed:

"Then it doesn't look as though Curley was the only one interested in holding down telephone company rates!" This the Mayor said in reply to an editorial.

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, who will lead the fight of all the communities named above against the telephone company's petition before the Public Utilities Commission, told how the telephone company's "prestige and power are used to terrorize and blackmail members of the Public Utilities Commission in a case like this."

"But a telephone company official recently answered my assertion that the telephone company hasn't yet proved the justice of its first claim for rate increases by stating, 'I admit you're right, Sullivan!'

"The members of the Public Utilities Commission are human. They know their heads will be lopped off by these powerful public service corporations, unless they do the bidding of these interests. In a case like this, with the corporation against the interests of all of the people, the Public Utilities Commissioners can hardly be expected to act otherwise than as the creatures of their creators—the corporations themselves, which dictate to the Governor the appointment of members to the Public Utilities Commission!"

Mayor Curley then arose to put the resolution to a vote, and said: "The public

resolution to a vote, the Public Utilities Commission may really be impartial. But the members are extremely careful not to enroach upon the income of the public service corporations which are responsible for the appointment of these men to membership on the Public Utilities Commission! So, while the Commission possibly might decide this time in favor of the people, I think our safest course is to petition the Legislature to have the Commission conduct a wide open investigation of this great octopus, the Telephone company."

This resolution met unanimous favor, and others followed a proposal that each of the communities represented would bear its pro rata share of the expenses of conducting the fight against the company, before the Commission, with statistical engineers and accountants who would be equipped to contend with

the array of talent that will be at the Telephone Company's command.

PRELIMINARY HEARING ON PHONE RATES INDICATED

A preliminary hearing at which cities and towns which have protested against the proposed new telephone rates, and other remonstrants, would be represented will be held some time before Jan 1 for the purpose of "clearing the decks" for the conduct of formal hearings. It was indicated by Chairman Henry C. Attwill of the Public Utilities Commission in the winding up of the hearings on the private branch exchange rates today.

Chairman Attwill remarked that because of the large number of cities and towns which desire to take part in the case and the large number of counsel who will be involved, as well as the number of individual remonstrants, procedure would be difficult. This condition, he said, pointed to the advisability of a preliminary hearing "to straighten things out."

Hearing Listed About Feb 1

Attorney Charles S. Pierce for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company said that the company's case is to be in charge of Counsel Ralph A. Stewart. Mr Stewart, he said, preferred to have the hearings begin about Feb 1. Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan for the city of Boston assented to this and asked the telephone company to furnish copies of the annual reports of the New England company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company since '10. He also asked for copies of the new schedules filed with the commission.

Mr Sullivan informed the commissioners of the meeting of the Mayors and Selectmen of cities and towns, held at Boston City Hall, this no. 1, and said that an effort will be made to have the communities involved pool their interests and be represented by a single group of Counsel.

Mr Sullivan asked the commission to

revoke the temporary increases granted in toll rates, pending the outcome of the hearings on the new rate schedule, which, he said, includes the changes in the toll rates. Chairman Attwill said that the hearings on the private branch exchange rates and the toll rates would be definitely closed today, but the petition of Mayor Curley for a general revision in rates, filed some time ago, will be held open.

Advertising Campaign Criticized

Mr Sullivan in his argument today directed some criticism against the telephone company because of its advertising campaign in connection with the new rate schedule. "I feel," he said, "that the advertising campaign that the company has entered into is not marked by the degree of propriety that we might expect in view of the fact that these cases are pending. It is costing a lot of money."

The city's legal representative claimed that, whereas the company said its deficit would be \$2,500,000, without considering the effect of the toll and private branch exchange changes, under the new schedule the increase would be about 23 percent, which would mean an increase in revenue of \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

SEVERAL PLACES ACT ON TELEPHONE RATES

Mayor Richard B. Coolidge of Medford, in a protest sent today to the Public Utilities Commission against the proposed new schedule of telephone rates by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, stated that the Board of Aldermen of Medford has voted to create a special committee of three members "to cooperate with the Mayor and city solicitor in protecting the interests of the people of Medford."

The Selectmen of Sharon have asked the commission to give "serious consideration" before approving the new schedule.

A protest has also been received from the Selectmen of Williamsburg.

HERALD DEC. 4, 1924 Plea for Reinstatement Is Taken Under Advisement

HERALD DEC 4 1924
Judge Crosby of the supreme court yesterday heard and took under advisement the plea of James H. McDade, former deputy master of Deer Island, to compel Dr. David J. Johnson and Master James L. Molloy to restore him to his position.

McDade was removed Nov. 17 after an investigation following sensational charges brought against the administration of the island by State Commissioner of Correction Sanford Bates.

Atty. Elias Field for McDade, and E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, for the respondents, agreed that the facts already had been stated and that the only issue was the point of law.

Atty. Sullivan argued that the county of Suffolk, not the city of Boston, has jurisdiction over Deer Island; therefore that McDade was not an employee of the city of Boston, and consequently did not come within the scope of the law which forbids veterans of the army and navy being discharged without a hearing. He further said that actually Dr. Johnson had no legal right to appoint McDade to the position. Master Molloy alone having such right.

Atty. Field referred to a statute of 1831 which gives the city of Boston control over all county property.

Atty. Sullivan countered by pointing out that the city auditor, who is also county auditor, kept the expenses of the county institutions separate from those of the city.

Judge Crosby

Mayor Calls Phone Rate

Fifty Representatives of Cities and Towns Back Curley's Move for Probe by the Public Utilities Commission

DEC 8 1924

Mayor Curley made a bitter attack on the proposed increases in telephone service by the New England Telephone Company today, terming their action "a raid on the public purse" in a speech before 50 representatives of various cities and towns of this state.

The mayor called the representatives here to aid him in his proposed fight against the rates. The meeting was held at City Hall. Most of the cities were represented by mayors or city solicitors and the towns by selectmen. "These increased rates are a raid on the public purse," the mayor declared amid applause. "The company is dragging the public mind by accounts of large expenditures."

The mayor offered a bill to be introduced in the Legislature for an investigation of the rates by the public utilities commission and it was indorsed by the assemblage. The investigation is to cost not more than \$50,000 and to be completed by April 1, 1925.

A resolution was also passed that it was the sense of the meeting that the public utilities commission withhold action on the proposed increases until the Legislature had acted on the bill.

Preliminary Hearings Planned Before Jan. 1

A preliminary hearing on the proposed increases in telephone rates will be held before Jan. 1 by the state commission on public utilities.

The regular hearings between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, on one hand, and the municipalities and individuals who have protested the increases, on the other, will begin about Feb. 1.

CONTINUED HEARING

These dates were indicated today by Chairman Henry O. Attwill of the utilities commission at a continued hearing this morning at the State House on the increases in private branch exchange lines which were requested by the company months ago and on which many hearings have been held with the city of Boston, through Mayor Curley, the city of Gloucester, and others as protestants.

The preliminary hearing on the newly proposed increases is to be attended by representatives of the protesting parties and will be for the purpose of "clearing the decks" for the formal hearings later. With the meeting this morning the hearings of the old private branch exchange case were discontinued.

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, today asked the commission to revoke the temporary increases granted by the commission some weeks ago in certain classes of toll rates, pending the hearings on the new rate schedule, which, he said, includes the changes in the toll rates. It was indicated today at the office of the utilities commission that the request of Counsel Sullivan, in this particular

would probably be granted by the commission.

Chairman Attwill said that the hearings on the private branch exchange rates and the toll rates, in the old case, would be definitely closed today, but the petition of Mayor Curley for a general revision in rates, filed some time ago, will be held open.

Chairman Attwill remarked at today's hearing that because of the large number of cities and towns which desire to take part in the new case, and the great number of counsel that will be involved, as well as the number of individual remonstrants, procedure would be difficult. This condition, he said, pointed to the advisability of a preliminary hearing "to straighten things out."

Atty. Charles S. Pierce for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, said that the company's case is to be in charge of Counsel Ralph A. Stewart. Stewart, he said, preferred to have the hearings begin about Feb. 1. Corporation Counsel Sullivan assented to this, and asked the telephone company to furnish copies of the annual reports of the New England Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company since 1910. He also asked for copies of the new schedules filed with the commission.

Sullivan informed the commission of the meeting of the mayors of men of cities and towns and selectmen of Boston City Hall this noon, and said that an effort will be made to have the communities involved pool their interests and be represented by a single group of counsel.

Sullivan, in his argument today, directed some criticism against the telephone company because of its advertising campaign in connection with the new rate schedule. "I feel," he said, "that the advertising campaign that the company has entered into is not marked with the degree of propriety that we might expect, in view of the fact that these cases are pending. It is costing a lot of money."

A number of additional protests have been filed with the utilities commission against the newly proposed general increases in rates. The protests included those from the selectmen of Williamburg, Mayo, Richard B. Coolidge of Medford, the United Sharon and John C. Coolidge Association, the Reverend members of the Board of Aldermen, and John C. Coolidge of aldermen has operate with the citizen in protecting the people of Medford.

The Revere asks for an injunction of the interests of the

POST DEC. 9, 1924 CITY MEN DONATE \$50 TO POST SANTA

POS

POST

POST DEC. 9, 1924

PROTEST

BIG PHONE

INCREASE

DEC 9 1924

New Rate Schedule

Faces Storm of

Opposition

POST

Few documents which have been filed in the Massachusetts State House in recent years have aroused such a storm of protest as that which has met the proposed new schedule of telephone rates filed Monday, by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

It is expected that opposition will come from all parts of the Commonwealth and this is already indicated by communications which have reached the State House.

HITS ALL NEW ENGLAND

The fact that the proposed schedule provides for sweeping increases which will affect every telephone subscriber throughout the State and later, through the filing of other schedules in four other New England States, nearly every telephone user in New England, caused the move of the telephone company to be a subject of general, official and private consideration.

The filing of protests on behalf of the city of Boston through Mayor Curley's office, of certain private protests of individuals, and the drafting of a resolution to be introduced in the Legislature seeking an investigation of the entire telephone situation indicated that the telephone company is to meet with widespread opposition to its proposed rates.

Incidentally, whereas officials of the telephone company claim that the company's gross income would be increased by the proposed schedule to the extent of \$7,250,000, officials of the city of Boston express the belief that this increase would be more nearly \$1,000,000.

Claim Big Deficit

The telephone company takes the position, as expressed by an official of the company yesterday, that after having handled its business affairs as economically as possible and paid as 8 per cent dividend on its stock as in the past, it met with a deficit of \$1,800-\$2,800 for the first nine months of the present year and that there is no way of providing against further deficits except through increased rates.

TRAVELER DEC. 8, 1924

GLOBE

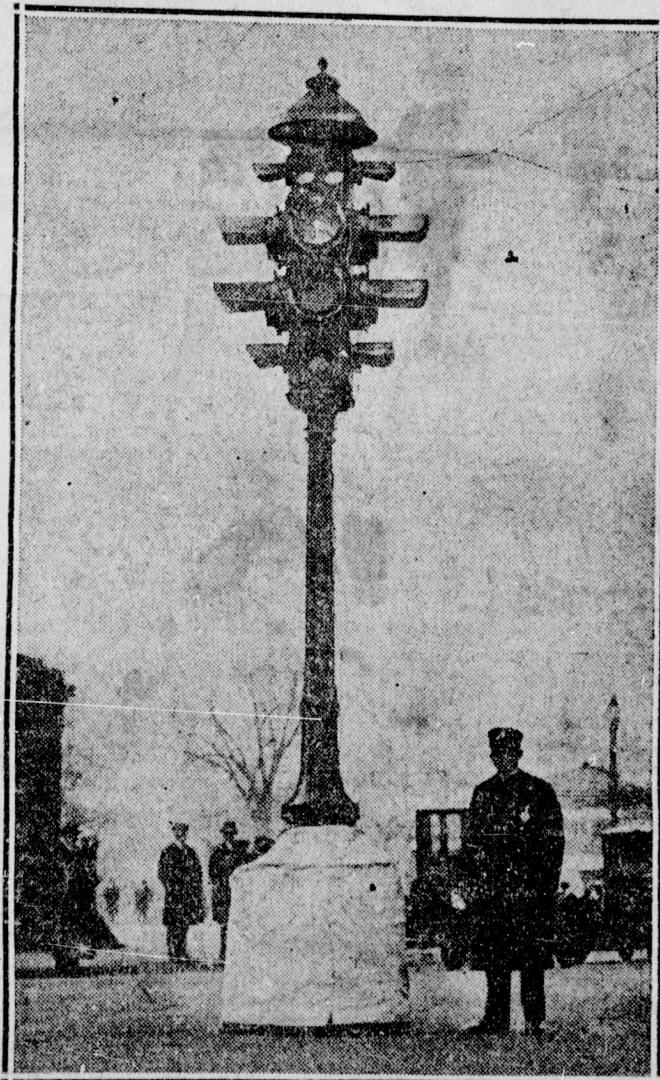
DEC. 8, 1924

NEW TRAFFIC TOWER PROVES SUCCESS

DEC 8 1924

GLOBE

Installed at Boylston and Tremont-St Crossing,
Flashes Signals to Autoists and Pedestrians



New Signal Traffic Tower at Junction of Boylston and Tremont Sts.
With Patrolman Daniel P. Duggan of Station 4

The new traffic signal tested at the junction of Boylston and Tremont sts, last evening, has proved already a great success and, according to traffic officials, many others will be erected throughout the city. It was stated by the police this morning that the signal light system was a most beneficial one and that considering its newness, its operation last evening was most satisfactory.

As these towers may be installed in many sections of Boston, it will be well for autoists, and even the pedestrians, to understand the meaning of the lights. Hence, the following facts should be read and remembered:

When a red light shows, stop. When red and amber lights appear it is a signal for foot traffic to cross. When a green light bearing an arrow shows one must turn in the direction that the arrow points.

A combination of blue and green lights means that traffic is allowed to go both straight ahead and turn.

A red flash means that the signal is changing. Do not move until sure of signal that next appears.

A continuous flashing red light warns of approaching fire apparatus.

No left turn is allowed southbound traffic on Tremont st.

No left turn is allowed westbound traffic on Boylston st.

But—for the present the police whistle will warn of changing signals.

AMERICAN DEC. 8, 1924

CURLEY URGES BASKET FUND SUPPORT

Sends Check for \$100 to Help
Buy Christmas Dinners
for Boston Poor

"I am firmly convinced that the Boston American will this year be confronted with the greatest task in its history in providing Christmas dinners for the poor," said Mayor James M. Curley in a letter which accompanied his personal check for \$100 for the Helping Hand Christmas Basket Fund of this newspaper.

Although Christmas is two weeks distant, the Basket Fund office is receiving an average of 200 letters a day from ill-nourished children and unhappy mothers who hope for a satisfactory meal at Yuletide.

Unless much more money is received it will be absolutely impossible to take care of thousands of the requests that are pouring in.

This will be a busy week for the Basket Fund as several events are scheduled to boost the total. On Thursday evening will come the annual charity ball and entertainment in the Copley-Plaza hotel, main ball room, under the auspices of Gertrude Dolan De Petro and Madame Lyman School for Stage Children.

On Friday night two events are scheduled, a juvenile entertainment in Music hall, Meridian street, East Boston, directed by Dorothy M. Wagner School of Expression and Dancing, and a Christmas party in Bloomfield hall, Geneva avenue, Dorchester, conducted by Margaret G. Ronan of the Dancing Studio which bears her name.

Among the talented pupils of the Gertrude Dolan-DePetro Studios of Dancing who will take leading parts in the entertainment for the Christmas Basket Fund charity ball next Thursday evening in Copley-Plaza Hotel ballroom are the following: Mary Fitzgerald, Rosa Todd, Grace Cohan, Marie Solari, Rita Bell, Dorothy Bell and Anna Wilson.

In addition the following will appear: Grace Brown, Helen Cook, Kathleen Nolan, Mildred Harrington, Louise Totten, Rita Moore, Ruth Ballou, June Wynn, Madeline McGuire, Catherine Greenwood, Dorothy Carey, Eleanor Keogh, Marion Hartford, Lillian Hartford. Others who will appear include Eldean Campbell, Catherine Happie, Edna Carter, Beatrice Paige, Audrey Swnedeman, Dorothy Burkett, William McMakin, Madeline Finn, Francis Milton, Mary Conley, Ruth Muldoon, Florence McGrath, Dorothy Barry, Marion Sylva, James Leonard, Doris Hooper and Chester Hooper.

TRANSCRIPT DEC. 8, 1924

CITIES AND TOWNS JOIN CURLEY FOR TELEPHONE FIGHT

Fifty Municipalities Indorse Bill
Demanding Sweeping
Investigation

DEC 8 1924
WOULD APPROPRIATE \$50,000

TRANSCRIPT
Corporation Counsel Sullivan Tells
Need of Experts and Saving
of \$13,000,000

Without a dissenting voice from a group of fifty mayors and selectmen of Massachusetts municipalities, a vote was passed in the Council Chamber of City Hall, this afternoon, to indorse a bill just drafted by the Boston Law Department, calling for an appropriation of \$50,000 in order that the Public Utilities Commission may conduct a sweeping investigation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, with respect to the rate advances requested.

The meeting had been called by Mayor Curley in the hope that a State-wide fight might be organized. Though several of the largest cities ignored the invitation, and only a few of the 216 towns were represented, there was a general feeling that the movement would have the appeal desired. Those who were present were enthusiastic, several of the speakers going so far as to express complete indorsement of all that Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan had said. This approval was all the more striking, inasmuch as the mayor and his chief law adviser differed in their estimate of the Public Service Commission's responsiveness to the public.

Curley Opens the Meeting

In calling the meeting to order Mayor Curley called attention to the Telephone Company's reserve of \$40,000,000 which had appeared in Mr. Sullivan's résumé of the case he has fought before the State commission, and emphasized the point that the company had failed to establish its case to justify a further increase. "I appreciate the power represented by a reserve of \$40,000,000," the mayor asserted. "This power represents a Nation-wide organization. I also realize that the same raid on the public purse is being made elsewhere. In the face of the general belief that the company has not established its case in the increased rates demanded for Boston, we are confronted with the situation of an attempt by huge sums of money to drug the public mind."

Then for several minutes the mayor spoke harshly of the campaign of the telephone company in its advertising, stating that at

his home in Jamaica Plain he received seven advertisements, though the voters there numbered but three. He charged that the company was attempting to bribe the newspapers, and he declared that point by holding up a Boston morning paper and pointing to an editorial on the telephone situation and an advertisement from the company on the same page.

After further remarks about the editorials in question, the mayor charged that the company "believes that if the channels of information can be prostituted the Public Service Commission can be depended upon to be servile." Furthermore, Mr. Curley declared that the cities and towns have duty to perform to compel the company to establish its case, "regardless of what newspaper editors may publicly put on the auction block the editorial or advertising columns of their papers."

Mr. Sullivan Reviews Case

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan remarked, as he began a résumé of his efforts before the Public Utilities Commission in combating the Telephone Company, that, if it was a splendid achievement for Governor Cox to reduce the State tax by \$2,000,000, then the duty before the cities and towns to save the public an additional telephone burden of \$13,000,000 "is measurably more important, not to encroach on the income of the He realized, he said, the importance of having the good will of the newspapers. He had read the editorial in question "wringing mixed emotions," saying that he was sorry for the paper itself and for the public.

As for what the mayor of Boston had done in the telephone cases, he desired to say that every step had been marked by glowing endorsements from James H. McCallum, Corporation Counsel of Cambridge, and William H. Murphy, city solicitor of Marlboro; Mayor Conners of Holyoke, J. L. Brown, city solicitor of Malden, Mayor McPhetres of Lynn, E. J. Wade of Lawrence, Judge Dyer of Leominster, William C. Melish, city solicitor of Worcester, A. E. Green of Duxbury, Harry E. Perkins of Georgetown, Robert E. Bamford of Ipswich, John G. Holmes of Saugus, A. G. Cone of Wilmotburg, John H. Dennis of Rockport, A. W. Clark of West Brookfield, Charles H. Cook of Athol, John E. Higginson of Milford, E. F. Perry of Amesbury, J. L. Richardson of Boxboro, W. H. Holbrook of Weymouth, John W. Porter of Holbrook.

Mr. Sullivan declared that the Public Utility Commission is not adequately equipped to carry on an investigation of the Telephone Company; their hands are tied and they do not have the right kind of experts. If Boston had not gone in the case the only thing the telephone company would have had to do was to establish a pro forma case.

"In all I have done I thought I was self-constrained, but I wanted to be fair he continued. "The mayor constantly said to me: 'We are not out to destroy the telephone company or any public service corporation; we don't want any more crippled New Havens or Elevated Lines.'

Other Decisions to Follow

Mr. Sullivan desired to impress the thought on his hearers that on the decision of the Public Utilities Commission in this case will depend the decisions to be made in other States of New England. The thing that had outraged him most had been the refusal of the company to open its books. Last spring, Mr. Sullivan stated, when the company filed its petitions, it said the deficit for the year would amount to \$1,100,000; but later said it would amount to \$1,800,000. Today, word had come that it would amount to \$2,225,000. "If that is so, why is the company justified in filing schedules that will result in an additional \$10,000,000 or \$13,000,000?" Mr. Sullivan asked.

Then the corporation counsel paid tribute to the Public Utilities Commission, but modified it by the statement that they are creatures of their creators, meaning that these corporations furnish the candidates for the board while the public is silent. He declared that the board seeks

the light, wishes for complete information and for a demonstration on the part of the public "that its voice may be raised above the noise of the publicity campaign."

Mr. Sullivan went into considerable detail in outlining the interest of the American Telephone Company in the New England Company, saying that the parent company is in control. The American company also owns the Western Electric Company, he said, and has a four and a half per cent contract with the local company for telephone parts. He spoke of the annual charge of \$2,200,000, or \$2 per phone set, and remarked that the city had shown the company that a fair charge would be fifty cents per set and that a fair charge of the other service would be forty-five cents.

Proposed Bill Then Read

Mayor Curley spoke of a bill that Mr. Sullivan had prepared for submission to the Legislature, asking for a general investigation of the company, and then spoke of what the city had done in securing five reductions from the Edison Company and four from the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, saying that "in not a single instance was a reduction made by the Public Utilities Commission, an indication that they may be interested they are careful not to encroach on the income of the He realized, he said, the importance of having the good will of the newspapers. He had read the editorial in question "wringing mixed emotions," saying that he was sorry for the paper itself and for the public.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester was the first to respond. He favored it and hoped that each mayor would work for it. City

Solicitor Nelligan of Cambridge moved that

the bill be indorsed and J. H. Kelsey of Stoughton seconded the motion. Then followed glowing endorsements from James H. McCallum, Corporation Counsel of Cambridge, and William H. Murphy, city solicitor of Marlboro; Mayor Conners of Holyoke, J. L. Brown, city solicitor of Malden, Mayor McPhetres of Lynn, E. J. Wade of Lawrence, Judge Dyer of Leominster, William C. Melish, city solicitor of Worcester, A. E. Green of Duxbury, Harry E. Perkins of Georgetown, Robert E. Bamford of Ipswich, John G. Holmes of Saugus, A. G. Cone of Wilmotburg, John H. Dennis of Rockport, A. W. Clark of West Brookfield, Charles H. Cook of Athol, John E. Higginson of Milford, E. F. Perry of Amesbury, J. L. Richardson of Boxboro, W. H. Holbrook of Weymouth, John W. Porter of Holbrook.

When the matter as put to a vote there was a general response, with no negatives. Mayor Curley remarked: "That doesn't look as if Curley was the only one interested in holding down the rates, does it?"

DEC 9, 1924

Public Christmas Eve Celebration Includes Pageant

DEC 9 1924

Preparations for the annual observance of the Christmas and New Year's season by the City of Boston are in progress by a committee of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, working in co-operation with J. Phillip O'Connell, director of Public Celebrations, by the Mayor's approval.

The Christmas Eve celebration will centre around the Parkman Bandstand on the Common when the official lighting of the municipal Christmas tree will take place. Carol singing by trained voices will be an attractive feature of the evening, while the usual community singing, in which 25,000 people are expected to participate, will take place.

A performance of the Nativit pageant is planned after the lighting of the tree and the pageant this year will be bigger than ever, as an elevated platform twice the size of last year be constructed, allowing for

HERALD

DEC 9 1924

Telephone Boost Starts

HERALD

DEC 9 1924

Representatives of 50 Cities and Towns, a
Meeting Here, Indorse Curley's Bill for
Sweeping Inquiry by State

Hearings on the proposed telephone rate increases will probably begin before the state department of public utilities about Feb. 1, and it became apparent yesterday that opposition would be voiced by practically every city and town in the state, through mayors and selectmen.

Chairman Henry C. Attwill of the public utilities department intimated yesterday that a preliminary hearing would be held this month, at which the cities and towns and other opponents would formally ask for a suspension of the increases, scheduled to become effective Jan. 1. The department will order the suspension until March 1, or a later date, and will then give the contending parties five or six weeks to get their arguments in shape for presentation.

FAVOR SWEEPING PROBE

Fifty mayors and selectmen from cities and towns of Massachusetts, in special session yesterday in the council chamber of Boston City Hall, indorsed a bill just drafted by the Boston law department calling on the public utilities commission to investigate exhaustively, at an expense up to \$50,000, not only the rate advances recently asked by the telephone company, but the relations of that corporation with the parent concern. The contracts of the company for the purchase of equipment and the basis for all charges and expenditures are also within the scope of the proposed inquiry.

At this instance of Mayor Curley, who presided, the mayors and selectmen voted to request the public utilities commission to withhold granting of the proposed increases in telephone rates until the bill for a sweeping investigation is acted on by the Legislature. Mayor Curley also appointed a committee of executives from several of the more important communities to formulate plans for a joint fight against the rate increase, after Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan of Boston pointed out that it would not do for the opponents to sit back idle while awaiting legislative action, for the telephone company would be busy preparing its case.

Mayor Curley, asserting that the telephone company had not made out a case, charged that it was attempting to drug the public mind with the expenditure of large sums of money for the pollution of the channels of public information. After referring to attacks on his contest with the telephone company, he asked whether any person present was opposed to his bill for an investigation, and receiving no answer, asked: "Does that look as though Curley was the only one interested in holding down telephone rates?"

SULLIVAN'S STATEMENT

Corporation Counsel Sullivan of Boston was less severe with the public utilities commission than was Mayor Curley, giving it as his opinion that the instinct of honesty was as strong in the breasts of the members of that body as in any man. He said, however, that a creature may be expected to obey its creator, and that the public utilities commission is pretty much effected the creature of the public service.

corporations. What the city needs to do, he added, is wage a strong fight to keep those men honest, for they are under strong pressure.

Some members of the commission he said, dare not say on the witness stand, in the presence of counsel for the telephone company, what they have said to him personally. But, Mr. Sullivan declared, these same members welcome the city's interference. "The board longs," he said, "for a public demonstration on which they can let the public to proclaim its interest so loud that it will be heard above the racket of the telephone company's publicity campaign."

Mr. Sullivan declared that the public utility commission is not adequately equipped to carry on an investigation of the telephone company; their hands are tied and they do not have the right kind of experts. If Boston had not gone into the case the only thing the telephone company would have had to do was to establish a pro firms case. "In all I have done I thought I was too self-constrained, but I wanted to be fair," he continued. "The mayor constantly said to me: 'We are not out to destroy the telephone company or an public service corporation; we don't want any more crippled New Haven or Elevated lines.'"

City Solicitor Nelligan of Cambridge moved that Mayor Curley's bill be indorsed and J. H. Kelsey of Stoughton seconded the motion. Then followed indorsements from James H. McArdle of Sandwich, Walter C. Stone of Watertown, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, William H. Murphy, city solicitor of Marlboro; Mayor Connors of Holyoke, J. L. Brown, city solicitor of Malden; Mayor McPhetres of Lynn, E. J. Wade of Lawrence, Judge Dyer of Leominster, William C. Mellish, city solicitor of Worcester; A. E. Green of Duxbury, Harry E. Perkins of Georgetown, Robert E. Bamford of Ipswich, John G. Holmes of Saugus, A. G. Cone of Williamsburg, John H. Dennis of Rockport, A. W. Clark of West Brookfield, Charles H. Cook of Athol, John E. Higginson of Milford, E. F. Perry of Amesbury, J. L. Richardson of Buxboro, W. H. Holbrook of Weymouth, John W. Porter of Holbrook.

CURLEY DENIES REQUEST FOR MORE POLICE

Tells Commissioner Wilson That He
Will Increase Force If Boston
Gets Auto Fees

WILL URGE ANOTHER BILL

DEC 9 1924

140° Fahrenheit, nor more than 50° Fahrenheit, and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature of Fahrenheit or lower, and shall be kept at such temperature until delivered to the consumer, and when so delivered shall contain not more than 25,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and not less than four per cent milk fat.

Regulation 2.—All milk intended to be ultimately sold as Grade A milk shall be produced at dairies receiving the board of health of any town. Such Grade A milk is intended to be sold a permit to produce milk for the purpose. No such permit shall be granted, and any permit so granted shall be revoked by the board of health granting it, if the stable and milk room are not clean, if the cows are not healthy, if the cows' udders are not cleaned at milking time, if the cows are not milked with clean dry hands into small-top milk pails or with a clean milking machine, if the milk is not removed from the stable immediately after milking in the pails into which it was milked; if the milk is not quickly cooled to a temperature of 50° Fahrenheit or less and kept at such temperature until delivered; provided that, if the milk is shipped to the receiving station immediately after milking and before its temperature can be reduced to 50° Fahrenheit, such milk may be used for Grade A milk if its temperature is quickly reduced at the receiving station to 50° Fahrenheit or less.

Regulation 3.—Each person, firm or corporation pasteurizing Grade A milk shall not use for such purpose any milk more than forty-eight hours old, or any milk obtained from a dairy not having a permit required by Regulation 2, or any milk received at a temperature above 50° Fahrenheit, except as provided in said regulation, or any milk containing more than 250,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and shall at least twice a month determine or cause to be determined the bacteria content of the milk of each such dairy.

All records of bacteria counts made under the provisions of this regulation shall be kept for at least one year, and shall be open to inspection by all milk inspectors of cities or towns where the milk is to be sold, and to all officers, inspectors or other employees of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Health.

Regulation 4.—Each person, firm or corporation pasteurizing Grade A milk shall keep his plant and apparatus in a clean and sanitary condition, and shall cause all apparatus and utensils used in the pasteurization of milk to be cleaned at the close of each day's work and to be in a clean condition when next used.

All apparatus used in the pasteurization of Grade A milk shall be equipped with automatic recording thermometers approved by the Department of Public Health, and all temperature records obtained in the pasteurization of Grade A milk shall be kept on file for a period of not less than ninety days.

Regulation 5.—All bacteria counts shall be determined by the methods of the American Public Health Association. The accepted figure shall be the median of a series of not less than three or more than seven samples taken at approximately the same time.

All samples of Grade A milk shall be determined by the methods of the American Public Health Association. The accepted figure shall be the median of a series of not less than three or more than seven samples taken at approximately the same time.

The University's First Contests as
Member of the Eastern Intercollegiate
Debating League to Be Held Monday
Instead of Saturday

AMERICAN DEC 28 1924

CURLEY HARD-HEADED CHAIR CRASH PROVES

AMERICAN
Mayor Curley has a good hard head and he can prove it. He tipped back in his big office chair at his City Hall desk. His head struck a steampipe with a resounding thump that dazed him. Office attaches restored him to normalcy.

This was Friday—unlucky day. The Mayor made light of the matter and the news did not become known until yesterday.

GLOBE DEC. 9, 1924

CURLEY CALLS STATE TO AID

Wants Mayors and Heads
of Towns in Phone Fight

Conference Dec 8 to Divide Up
Cost of Hiring Experts

GLOBE
Sullivan for Leader Against
Rate Increase

DEC 9 1924
A call to arms by Mayor Curley went forth from City Hall last night to the chief executives of the State's 39 cities and -chairmen of the selectmen of its 316 towns in the form of a written invitation to attend personally or be represented at a meeting over which Mr. Curley is to preside, in the City Council Chamber next Monday noon, which is to plan the battle against the Telephone Company's newest demand for general rate increases.

Selection of an attorney or attorneys, experts and clerical staff to make the fight against the increases before the State Public Utilities Commission agreement as to some pro rata apportionment of the expenses among such cities and towns as enlist with Boston; and decision as to the precise character of the battle to be waged are the main items of business.

Sullivan to Lead the Fight

E. Mark Sullivan, the city's corporation counsel, through the six-month fight against the telephone company's first set of demands, now suspended, has familiarized himself with telephone company finances, its rate schedules and those of Western corporations, which exact much more modest charges for service than those now prevailing in Massachusetts. The suggestion at City Hall is that Mr. Sullivan will be proposed as the attorney best equipped to lead the opposition to the telephone company's proposed revision upward.

The public authorities of up-State Republican cities and towns are not expected to fall over themselves in their haste to be represented at such a Curley council, but Mr. Curley is nevertheless hopeful that they will join in the fight.

The Mayor expresses his confidence that the indignation of the general public is aroused over what he calls "this latest attempt of the telephone company at a ruthless raid upon the people's pocketbooks." He is optimistic also, there will be a sufficient concert of feeling and action on the part of Democratic communities to make Boston's fight a triumphant one.

Mayor Curley's Invitation

His invitation to the Mayors and chairmen of Selectmen:

"Dear Sir—The city of Boston, through its corporation counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, has been combatting the increases requested by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company during the past year. The City Government of Boston has appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the prosecution of this

work. The rate increase petitions, for the combatting of which this money had been appropriated, were minor in their importance as contrasted with the schedule of rates filed Dec 1 by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The action of the city in opposing the original rate increases by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company was predicated upon the theory that the State Public Utilities Commission was responsive only to the desires of the public service corporations operating in the Commonwealth.

Commission Hostile, He Says

"The attitude of the Public Utilities Commission of the Commonwealth during the progress of the hearings upon the request for increase in rates filed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company early in the year has been decidedly hostile to those protesting in behalf of the people against the proposed increases.

"The case has assumed, as a consequence of the increased rates now demanded, such proportions as to render it both advisable and necessary that the officials of every city and town join together for the protection of the telephone users of the Commonwealth.

"A meeting will be held for the purpose of organization and determination of a course of action with respect to petitions for increases that have been filed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Boston, on Monday, Dec 8, at 12 noon.

"Trusting you will find it possible to attend or send a representative to this meeting, I beg to remain, respectfully yours, James M. Curley, Mayor."

PROTEST WIDESPREAD

There were officially recorded as being present spokesmen from Cambridge, Brockton, Fall River, Taunton, Lawrence, Worcester, Malden, Holystone, Lynn, Norwell, Gloucester, Chicopee, Duxbury, Georgetown, Ipswich, Saugus, Scituate, Williamsburg, Rockwell, West Brookfield, Athol, Amesbury, Acushnet, Buxboro, Weymouth, Holbrook, Chelmsford, Sandwich, Wa-

tertown, Marlboro, Rockport, Norwood, Stoughton, Leominster and Milford.

Mayor Curley, who presided at the meeting, called attention to the fact that the telephone company had a reserve of \$40,000,000, saying: "I appreciate the power represented by such a reserve. It represents a nationwide organization. I realize the same raid on the public purse is being made elsewhere."

"In the face of the general belief that the company has not established its case in the increased rates demanded for Boston, we are confronted with the situation of an attempt by huge sums of money to drug the public mind."

Criticises Advertising

The Mayor severely criticized the advertising campaign the company was conducting and charged that an attempt was being made to bribe newspapers, holding up a morning newspaper (not the Post), and pointing to an editorial on the telephone situation and an advertisement from the company on the same page.

He further charged that "the company believes that if the channels of information can be prostituted, the Public Utilities Commission can be depended upon to be servile."

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, who is conducting the fight on behalf of the city of Boston against the telephone increase, said among other things: "The members of the Public Utilities Commission are human. They know their heads will be lopped off by these powerful public service corporations unless they do the bidding of these interests. In a case like this, with the corporation against the interests of the people, the Public Utilities Commission, can hardly be expected to do otherwise than as the creatures of their creators, the corporations, which dictate to the governor the appointment of members to the Public Utilities Commission."

Afraid of Corporations

He further commented that "men employed by the Public Utilities Commission become pale hearted when faced by counsel of the telephone company and are afraid to state on the stand what they have said to me privately. They know which way the wind blows."

Mayors, chairmen of selectmen, city solicitors, one after the other rose and

expressed their endorsement of the protest and of the resolution.

It was decided to empower Mayor Curley to appoint a committee of 10 from cities and towns to conduct the fight and to send a copy of the resolution passed to every municipal body in the State. The Mayor said that out of the \$25,000 appropriated by the city of Boston for the telephone fight, some five or six thousand remained, and while he did not think it would be necessary, there was a possibility of a pro rata assessment of the expense being borne by the municipalities that had to be considered.

POST DEC. 9, 1924

50 CITIES IN PHONE PROTEST

POST

DEC 9 1924
Join With Mayor Curley in Plan to Fight

Raise

The protest against an increase of telephone rates was unanimously voiced by representatives of nearly half a hundred Massachusetts cities and towns, Mayors, selectmen and city solicitors, at a meeting called by Mayor Curley at the Council Chamber, City Hall, yesterday noon, and without a single dissenting vote a resolution was adopted calling for a sweeping investigation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and all its works, and corporate relations with other companies of the Bell system.

TRAVELER

DEC. 13, 1924

Mayo Curley's Son to Play "Herod" in Nativity Drama at the Library

DEC. 13, 1924

TRAVELER



Mrs. George A. Hibbard of the Potters' company at the Plymouth Theatre is shown directing a rehearsal of the Community Service Christmas play. Left to right, James M. Curley, Jr., Miss Louisa James, Miss Evelyn Gardner, and, at right, Mrs. Hibbard. The play will be given Dec. 20, afternoon and evening, at the Public Library.

POST DEC. 17, 1924

SECRET TALK WITH COUNCIL

DEC. 17, 1924 POST
Mayor Holds Conference on Appropriation Bills

Mayor Curley interrupted the session of the City Council yesterday afternoon to summon the councillors to his office, where a star chamber conference was held, reporters being specifically excluded.

The reason was the treatment the council had accorded a number of appropriation bills, which the Mayor had sent to that body for its approval. A

proposed sale of the Mason street fire headquarters to the Keith properties, so that a plan to combine the Boston, Bijou and Keith theatres into a huge memorial for the late B. F. Keith, may be put through, in which the Mayor is said to have taken a deep interest, and the sale of the old greenhouses on Massachusetts avenue at Everett square, to the Edison Company, have been tabled indefinitely by the council.

Yesterday the council did the same with two orders for extra appropriations involved in the widening of Tremont street—one for \$30,000 to complete the property takings and one for \$100,000 to build a new 80-foot bridge at Arlington square.

John H. L. Noyes, chairman of the Street Commission and Commissioner of Public Works Joseph A. Rourke were before the council explaining the need for the appropriations, but the council decided to lay them on the table.

GLOBE OCT. 23, 1924 BOARD WON'T APPROVE SECRETARY TO MAYOR

OCT. 23, 1924
Rejects Standish Wilcox as Building Chief

GLOBE

Mayor Curley's appointment of Stan-dish Willcox to be superintendent of Boston public buildings yesterday was rejected by the Civil Service Commis-sion. Mr. Willcox appeared before the commission Tuesday afternoon for ex-amination regarding his qualifications.

TRAVELER

DEC. 13, 1924

Erecting Big Municipal Xmas Tree on Common



Boston's municipal Christmas tree, being erected near the Parkman bandstand. The tree as here shown is only partially completed, a hundred or more branches remaining to be added to the lower part of the stem which consists of a telephone pole.

Workmen Build Great Composite Fir Out of Hundreds of Smaller Ones—Will Rise to Height of 75 Feet Near Parkman Bandstand

13

Boston again will have a municipal observance of Christmas on the Common, and workmen of the park department are busy erecting the great composite tree which annually rises to a height of 75 feet near the Parkman bandstand.

HUNDREDS IN ONE

A natural fir tree 25 feet high forms the top of the stem, the lower part of which is a 45-foot telephone pole, whose branches are provided by some 350

smaller trees nailed on horizontally. At the peak a large five-pointed star will glisten with crimson lights, and 1200 colored electric bulbs will shine among the branches of the tree itself.

On Christmas eve there will be caroling around the tree, and a pageant follow. J. Phillip O'Connell, municipal director of public celebrations, and Willfred F. Higgins, chairman of the citizens' committee. The pageant will be in charge of Mrs. Eva W. White and Miss Higgins.

GLOBE DEC. 9, 1924

PHONE INQUIRY BILL INDORSED

32 Towns and Cities Back

Curley's Plan

Utilities Commission Is Called

Tool of Interests

GLOBE Hearings on Rate Increase

to Start This Month

DEC 9 1924
Officials of 32 cities and towns of Massachusetts, meeting at City Hall yesterday to discuss the proposed increase in telephone rates, voted unanimously in favor of a resolution asking the Legislature to pass a bill which would authorize a sweeping investigation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's relation to the parent Bell System. The investigation would be made by the State Public Utilities Commission.

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of Boston, said that the telephone company's "prestige and power are used to blackmail members of the Public Utilities Commission in cases like this." He continued: "The members of the Public Utilities Commission are human. They know their heads will be lopped off by these powerful public service corporations unless they do the bidding of these interests. In a case like this, with the corporation against the interests of all of the people, the Public Utilities Commissioners can hardly be expected to act otherwise than as the creatures of their creators—the corporations themselves, which dictate to the Governor the appointment of members to the Public Utilities Commission!"

Mayor Curley said: "The Public Utilities Commission may really be impartial. But the members are extremely careful not to encroach upon the income of the public service corporations which are responsible for the appointment of these men to membership on the Public Utilities Commission! So, while the Commission possibly might decide this time in favor of the people, I think our safest course is to petition the Legislature to have the Commission conduct a wide open investigation of this great octopus, the telephone company."

FIRST HEARINGS ON RATES IS PLANNED BEFORE JAN 1

Chairman Henry C. Atwill of the Public Utilities Commission yesterday announced that a preliminary hearing would be granted protestants against the proposed new telephone rates some time before Jan 1. Regular hearings will follow. E. Mark Sullivan, who will lead the opposition, agreed with attorney Charles S. Pierce, for the company, that about Feb 1 would be a good time to open the regular hearing. Ralph A. Stewart will lead the array of counsel for the company.

Mr. Sullivan criticized the company for waging an advertising campaign for an increase in rates before the hearing is held.

HERALD DEC. 2, 1924

HERALD DEC. 16, 1924

Council in Sharp Debate
Over Request to Protest

Telephone Rates

MAYOR ATTACKED
AND DEFENDED

The reading of a letter from Mayor Curley during a meeting of the Cambridge city council last night, asking co-operation in requesting a state-wide investigation of the New England Telephone Company, plunged the session into a stormy debate. For nearly 30 minutes the council was unable to proceed with the regular business while Councilman Arthur Drinkwater attacked Mayor Curley and Councilman Daniel Leahy championed Curley.

The atmosphere became charged when Drinkwater rose and declared: "I don't want to be told what to do by the mayor of Boston, because I don't trust him."

SHARP DEBATE FOLLOWS

Instantly Leahy jumped to his feet and demanded that if he correctly understood Drinkwater to say that he did not trust Mayor Curley.

"Not exactly," replied Drinkwater, "but not that. I said, 'I don't trust him.'"

After advising Drinkwater not to "throw stones," Leahy proceeded:

"When you say you don't trust Mayor Curley, it's time something was said as to the reason for not trusting him." When Drinkwater remained impulsive, Leahy then dramatically declared:

"If you have anything on the mayor of Boston, arise now and declare yourself!" Councilmen leaned forward, but Drinkwater made no response. He remained in his seat.

Resuming, Leahy declared that "there are words I'm thinking about the councilman, but the words could not be used in public." Then he took his seat.

With oratory silenced in the chamber for a few seconds the councilmen again returned to their deliberations on the missive from the Boston City Hall.

ASKS FOR PROBE

Mayor Curley, in his letter, called attention to his being appointed a committee of one to have the towns and cities in the commonwealth which are opposed to the proposed new telephone rates act jointly against the increase.

The mayor asked that the Cambridge council pass an order approving a bill now before the Legislature calling for an investigation of the telephone company by that body.

Mayor Curley in his letter further stressed the necessity of passing another measure or resolution imploring the department of public utilities not to act on the petition of the telephone company for higher rates until the Legislature has investigated.

Mayor Curley's letter was disposed of very speedily after the oratory had subsided. Councilman Ralph Robart, who had objected to the passage of the Curley orders, declared that he believed the Cambridge council was com-

petent to draw up its own orders and in no sense was required to pass orders that Boston "handed" to them. On his motion the council voted that the letter be referred to the council's public service committee.

EMPLOYEES OF CITY GET NO PAY RAISES

Last Increases Were Burden,
Mayor Explains

HERALD DEC. 2, 1924

No employee of the city of Boston will receive salary increases next year except the 3500 workers whose pay is made larger automatically by operation of the sliding scale for firemen, policemen, teachers and a few others. About 7500 of the 9200 municipal employees to whom Mayor Curley gave raises this year will be disappointed if they expected any further boosts.

In directing department heads yesterday to prepare their budget estimates on this basis, Mayor Curley explained that the tendency in private employment is to reduce wages, that the raises he granted this year have placed a heavy burden on the city, and that public welfare measures are costing the city much more this year than last.

He asked his executives to assume their share of the burden of the situation by informing all applicants of the condition of affairs.

The mayor himself was obliged to tell the bad news to a group of representatives of city laborers who called on him to urge an advance from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. He was just glancing over the circular letter which he had written to department heads and he read it to the labor men as an answer to their request. The delegates included P. Harry Jennings, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union; James Reidy, president of the sanitary workers; Albert H. Brown, past president of that organization, and Brian McGowan of the Paving Workers' Union.

POST DEC. 17, 1924

NO CITY PAY TO NON-RESIDENT

DEC 17 1924 POST
Council Disapproves Sal-
ary for Newton Man

At a meeting of the City Council, yesterday, Councillor Donoghue voiced objection to the fact that Oswald J. McCort, a citizen of Newton, had been appointed a probation officer in the Boston Municipal Court. The council, without opposition, disapproved of granting him a salary of \$2800.

The council unanimously voted upon motion of Councillor Walsh to have all city employees on the monthly payroll, paid Dec. 23 so as to have their wages before Christmas.

Mayor Curley returned without his approval a bill accepting the legislative act that would give Allston and Brighton municipal building.

A proposed ordinance requiring all passenger elevators to be equipped with automatic safety devices, preventing the cars from being in motion while the doors are open, was introduced by Councillor Moriarty. A public hearing will be held a fortnight from yesterday in the Council Chamber.

TRAVELER DEC. 2, 1924

CURLEY BREAKS SILENCE PLEDGE

TRAVELER

Tells the Dyers He Had
Planned to Keep Still
After Defeat

DEC 2 1924

In his first public address since his defeat for the governorship, Mayor Curley, speaking at the annual convention dinner of the New England Association of Dyers and Cleaners at the Hotel Lenox last night, smilingly confessed that after having received such "a good healthy licking at the polls I was not going to talk for the next 12 months."

Pleading for elimination of partisanship and for co-operation in development of the welfare of the American nation, the mayor urged the necessity of creating a national planning agency.



MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY

to recommend measures tending to alleviate unemployment and prevent crime waves.

President Coolidge, he said, is entitled to the support of every citizen as long as he champions legislation that will improve conditions.

Dist.-Atty. Arthur K. Reading of Middlesex county criticized the present system of selecting juries. He attributed much of the recent crime in Greater Boston to the verdicts rendered by some juries.

Leonard W. Cronkite was toastmaster. The convention met at the Lenox in the morning and will resume business sessions today.

Arthur F. Hall of the

elected

TELEGRAM DEC 17 1924

SERVED HUB 36 YEARS

Flags Flutter at Half-
Staff as Tribute to
Loved Leader

Chief John Otis Taber of the Boston Fire Department, who died early today, will be laid to rest on Thursday morning, according to preliminary plans. Requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Roslindale. The chief died at 3:38 a. m. at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Lawler of 20 Fletcher st., Roslindale.

Fire Comm'r. Glynn, grieved by the loss of his "right-hand man," ordered all flags on fire stations throughout the city lowered to half-staff and that department headquarters on Bristol st., and the chief's headquarters on Mason st. be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Highest honors of the department will be paid the dead chief, the commissioner stated.

The end came while members of his family stood at his bedside.

Death was due to a congestion of the lungs and bronchial trouble.

He made a valiant effort to rally during the night, but gradually began to sink, until death came shortly after 3 o'clock.

At his bedside last night were his daughters, Mrs. Lawler and Mrs. John G. Breslin, and his son, Lieut. John O. Taber, Jr.

While on his vacation in Florida Chief Taber contracted a cold, from which he failed to rally. Upon his arrival home it developed into bronchial trouble, and while his condition was critical, his physicians were hopeful of his recovery.

BORN IN BOSTON

Chief Taber was born in the old Cove section of Boston, June 24, 1863, receiving his early education at the Quincy school in Tyler st. As a youth he joined the navy, and rose to a petty officers' berth. In 1888 he joined the fire department, being assigned as driver of the horse-drawn truck at Ladder 8, Fort Hill sq.

He rose to a lieutenant on June 28, 1896, and was transferred to the Harrison ave. station, Engine 3. He remained there until 1900, when he was made captain and transferred to Engine 27 in Charlestown.

Continuing his rise, he became a district chief, March 9, 1906, assigned to Dorchester. Sometime later he was transferred again, going to the downtown section of the city and eight years later reached a deputy chiefship under Chief McDonough.

Became Chief in 1922

While acting as senior deputy chief he reorganized the bureau of supplies and repairs and when Chief Peter E. Walsh was pensioned, on March 6, 1922, became chief of the department.

During his life as a member of the department, the chief had many narrow escapes and effected many rescues, about which he was very reticent.

One of his exploits was rescuing Rep. Thomas Giblin of East Boston, then a member of the fire department, after he had been struck on the head with a beam at the Globe theatre fire, early in the '90s.

The chief commanded the loyalty of his men through his kindness and fairness. When a man was brought before him to answer to a complaint, it was the chief's habit to place himself in the defendant's position and judge accordingly.

Fire fighting was his work and his hobby. He loved his calling, and when appointed to the head of the department said to a friend that the position had more attraction for him than the presidency of the United States.

He made friends with every one with whom he came in contact, and numbered among this list, firemen in general, insurance underwriters, city officials and others who had business with him.

Notwithstanding the heavy executive duties, the chief attended every fire, great or small.

He was modest about his achievements and his work as a fireman. When pressed to relate experiences he was wont to fall back on the statement that he had not more and no less narrow escapes or harrowing experiences than any average fireman who followed the calling for any number of years.

"It's all in the job and we never think about it until we get back to the station," said the chief.

Chief Taber was injured several times during his career, but always refused to talk about it. Mrs. Taber died in September, 1921.

Commissioner Glynn Pays Glowing Tribute

Fire Comm'r Theodore A. Glynn this afternoon issued the following statement relative to the death of

Chief John O. Taber.

"After thirty-seven years of active and vigorous service in the Boston Fire Department, Chief John Otis Taber was called to his reward this morning. Chief Taber's years in the harness were fruitful ones for the city of Boston. He was a fire chief of international reputation, and gave the city a knowledge of fire matters that was excelled by no chief in the country.

"His record as shown at headquar-

ters is a glorious one. Appointed to the apartment on January 4, 1888, he passed through all the ranks and grades to his appointment as Chief of Department on March 7, 1922. His years of service are marked with heroic acts and rescues, a long list of injuries signifies that in the performance of his duty as a fireman he was heroic and brave. It is to be regretted that the city has been deprived of his services, and it is certain that his years were cut short because of the ardor for his work and the injuries he received in the line of duty.

"To the members of Chief Taber's family I tender my personal sincere sympathy added to that of the members of the Boston fire department. Chief Taber loved his home and was devoted to those who were nearest and dear to him. He had the greatest admiration for those possessed of that same home loving characteristic. Fearless as a fireman, he was a kind, loving and true father. To the men under him he was a friend, solicitous for their welfare, and considerate of their needs. The new men in the department particularly have lost a friend and adviser, an exemplar of all that went to make a real fireman and a born leader. In my association with him as fire commissioner I enjoyed his confidence and co-operation. I feel his loss keenly and regret his passing."

Commr. Wilson's Tribute

"I am extremely sorry to learn of the death of Chief John O. Taber of the Boston fire department. I had the pleasure of knowing him well for many years," said Police Commr. Herbert A. Wilson.

"He who ever was ready to respond to that great call of duty even when it might send him to the great Beyond. During his long years of service in the fire department he showed himself to be loyal, indefatigable, conscientious and faithful. His life stands out as an example for the members of his department and to public servants in general to follow. John O. Taber will deservedly always be remembered as one of the fire fighting chief of the city of Boston."

MEDFORD, WILLIAMSTOWN, AND SHARON ADD PROTEST

Mayor Richard B. Coolidge of Medford yesterday notified the Public Utilities Commission that the Board of Aldermen of that city had appointed a committee to "protect the rights of the people of Medford" in connection with the petition of the telephone company for an increase in rates.

The Selectmen of Sharon have asked the commission to give serious consideration to the situation before granting the petition. A protest has been received from the town.

DEATH OF CHIEF JOHN O. TABER

DEC 17 1924

88079

**His Long Career in Boston Fire Department Marked
By Many Feats of Bravery**



THE LATE FIRE CHIEF JOHN O. TABER

John O. Taber, chief of the Boston Fire Department, who has been seriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs Henry Lawlor of 20 Fletcher st, Roslindale, died shortly after 3 this morning.

He had been suffering from heart exhaustion, following an attack of bronchitis. He was gradually weakened by excessive coughing, which reacted upon his heart.

In All Serious Fires Since 1888

Chief Taber was born in the old South Cove Section of Boston, about 60 years ago, and attended the Quincy School on Tyler st. At an early age he enlisted in the navy and rose to be a petty officer just prior to his being appointed a member of the Fire Department on Jan 4, 1888.

His first assignment was to Ladder 8, in Fort Hill sq, and he was driver of the horse-drawn truck there for seven years. On June 28, 1895, he was

raised to the grade of Lieutenant and was transferred to Engine 3, Harrison av. There he remained until 1900, when, on March 23, he was made a captain and sent to Engine 27, Charlestown. Six years afterward, on March 9, 1906, he was appointed a district chief and was sent to Dorchester. Later he was sent to the downtown part of the city. On March 11, 1914, he was raised to the position of deputy chief, serving under Chief McDonough.

As senior deputy chief of the department, Taber reorganized the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and on March 6, 1922, when Chief Peter E. Walsh was pensioned, Taber was promoted to be chief of the department.

Mr Taber participated in all the serious fires of the city, from the big Thanksgiving Day fire in 1889 down to the threatening fires of the last few years. In his long career he had many

narrow escapes from death and figured in numerous deeds.

ism.

"Rather Be Chief Than President"

Chief Taber loved his calling and when he was appointed head of the department he said to a friend: "I'd rather be chief of the Boston Fire Department, the best in the world, than President of the United States."

Chief Taber was devoted to his work, his loyalty to his men was unquestioned, and he always showed a fearlessness that early made him a real fire fighter, and caused him to be promoted rapidly.

When Taber became head of the department he had the good will of the firemen in general, insurance underwriters, city officials and all others who have frequent business with the head of the Fire Department. As district chief and deputy chief of the department, Taber did considerable constructive work, and his appointment as head of the department came as a reward for long and faithful services. When he became chief engineer of the department his duties included much executive work, but Chief Taber was always on hand at every big fire, no matter in what part of the city it was.

Chief Taber contended that every company was just as good as its officers made it, and that real leadership was the leadership that won the confidence and respect of subordinates to such a degree that they would overcome all obstacles. Chief Taber was a fine disciplinarian. When a private or officer of the department came before him on charges he would put himself in the place of the offender, and, considering the case, would ask himself just how he would have acted under the circumstances that brought the subordinate on the "mat."

Modest About His Own Exploits

Chief Taber was a good fire fighter and a real "smoke eater," but he was always a poor story teller when it came to relating his own experiences. In other words, Chief Taber was modest, and somebody else had to tell how Taber, then a Lieutenant in the department, assisted by the late John Grady, formerly chief and commissioner of the department, carried a chest of gunpowder out of a burning building at the corner of Northampton and Washington sts, at a bad fire on the morning of Dec 24, 1898. Taber was attached to Ladder 13, then on Washington st near the old Franklin Schoolhouse. Later in the early '90s he was at work on the roof of the old Globe Theatre, and rescued Ex-Representative Thomas Giblin of East Boston when Giblin, then a member of the Fire Department, was struck with a beam.

When one would ask Taber to tell about his exciting experiences he would say that he had had no more and no less hairbreadth experiences than the average fireman who has been on the job for a number of years. Taber many times said: "We don't realize we have

been in narrow escapes until it's all over and we are back in quarters."

Chief Taber was injured several times in his long career.

Mrs Taber died in September, 1921. Chief Taber is survived by two daughters, Mae Taber Breslin, wife of Dr John G. Breslin; Florence Taber Lawler, wife of Henry Lawler; one son, John O. Taber Jr, and three grandchildren.

POST

DEC. 18, 1924

WALES HAS KEY TO HUB

POST 2-1 DEC 18-1
**Who Gave King's Son Emblem of High Regard
of Mayor? Who Invited Him to City Hall
and to the Curley Residence?**

"Lafayette Mulligan"
Signed Letter as
Secretary 2-2

IT WASN'T WILCOX
THAT MUCH IS SURE

Key Is Now Treas-
ured in Royal Palace
in London

Who presented the Prince of Wales, during His Royal Highness' recent visit to Massachusetts, with the official golden key of the city of Boston, on behalf of its Mayor, James Michael Curley, whose love for England and the English has never been overwarm? And who is "Lafayette Mulligan," who styled himself social secretary to Mr. Curley?

Somebody did both and in a manner so correctly conforming to the rigid rules of etiquette governing the approach and presentation of gifts to high royalties, particularly one of such loftiness as the Prince of Wales, that suspicion for a moment was directed towards his Honor's secretary, Standish Wilcox, whose authority on social forms and rules is unquestioned even in Washington.

But Secretary Standish stoutly maintains that he can prove an alibi and account for every minute of every day, before, during and succeeding the prince's visit to Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., at Savin Hill Farm, Hamilton, Mass.

Key Now in Royal Palace

Whoever arranged the presentation did such an excellent and convincing piece of work that now the Golden Key of the City of Boston, with its shaft symbolic of Bunker Hill, (well known to one of the prince's ancestors,) now lies in the historic palace of St. James in London, the official residence of the future King of England, where it rests in its bright red morocco leather case, treasured above all the souvenirs of the prince's last American visit.

The fact of its lodgment there, made known in a letter of acknowledgement, thanks and appreciation, by Captain, the Honorable, J. F. Lascelles, secretary and equerry to the Prince, addressed to Mayor Curley, seems to have been the first knowledge his Honor had that the Prince had been presented with a key of the city.

The extensive "Intelligence Corps" of the Mayor was at once impressed into service to solve the mystery and unearth the "villain" who had impersonated a representative of his Honor and presented the treasured and almost sacred Boston key to the scion of the British royal family.

An Authentic Presentation

The reports thus far received are that an authentic key was presented, accompanied by a letter purporting to come from the Mayor's social secretary and written on the Mayor's official stationery, and that the Mayor's official acknowledgment

of the Mayor's supposed courtesy was made both by Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., the Prince's host, and by Captain Lascelles, the Prince's secretary.

There is some doubt as to whether the presentation was made in New York or at Hamilton. The story that is most believed is that it was made at Hamilton, although the letter accompanying the key was dated Sept. 18, a few days more than a month before the Prince arrived at Savin Hill Farm.

This letter was apparently unquestioned as to its genuineness, carrying as it does the real flavor of the Mayor's social correspondence.

Letter to the Prince

It reads:

"September 18, 1924.
"Capt. The Honorable J. F. Lascelles,
Secretary to His Royal Highness
the Prince of Wales.

"Care of Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.,
Savin Hill Farm, Hamilton Mass.

"Sir—I am directed by His Honor,
Mayor James M. Curley, to transmit
through you to His Royal Highness
the Prince of Wales, the key to the
city of Boston.

"It symbolizes to some degree the
deep regard and respect which the
citizens of new Boston have for the
mother country and for its pros-
pective sovereign.

"Although His Honor realizes that
the Prince's stay in New England is
extremely limited, he instructs me to
say that both he and the people of
Boston would feel greatly honored
if His Royal Highness should find
it possible to call, even briefly,

confd.

POST DEC. 18, 1924

either at City Hall or at his residence.

"Your Most Obedient Servant,
(Signed)

"LAFAYETTE MULLIGAN,
Social Secretary to His Honor,
"Mayor James M. Curley."

Looking Up the Mulligans

There is no Lafayette Mulligan on Mayor Curley's secretarial staff, or any Mulligans in the city employ save a few policemen, and one man in the sanitary division of the health department.

One person at City Hall yesterday who saw the letter, referring to the suggestion that the Prince drop in at the Curley mansion on Jamaica way, quizzically asked, "What would the Mayor have done if the Prince had called?" and then shuddered at the thought. However, those who know the Mayor know that Edward P. would have been received with all honor and courtesy.

Secretary Standish Wilcox said last night that there was no doubt in his mind the key presented to the Prince was a genuine one, but whether it was obtained at City Hall or the factory at Attleboro, where they are manufactured, he could not say.

He has information, he says, that the man who impersonated the Mayor's secretary was named Mulhearn, and that in company with a man named Eddie, whose brother was Mayor, when the official presentation keys of the city were of silvered wood, visited Savin Hill Farm, and when their pretended mission was learned, the guarded gates were thrown wide open and they were not only admitted to the strictly limited royal circle but overwhelmed with hospitality, with expressions of good wishes and kind regards for Mayor Curley before they were permitted to depart.

Mayor Has Souvenir n-6

Mayor Curley said yesterday that the letters he received from Captain Lascelles and Bayard Tuckerman in acknowledgement of his supposed courtesy he has taken home as souvenirs of "A Royal Mistake."

Now that the presentation turns out to be a joke, put up by somebody, according to the Mayor, obviously trying to put His Honor in a hole—the question has arisen as to whether the matter will be regarded in as light a manner by the Prince's entourage—and furthermore will the Prince keep the key now that he finds it was not authoritatively presented to him or will he send it back.

Meanwhile the sleuth-hounds are on the trail of the perpetrators of the hoax—and then—the Mayor's adjective factory is apt to get busy.

POST DEC. 21, 1924

HUB TO BE GIVEN AIR MAIL PORT

POST

DEC. 21, 1924

Japanese Visitors Fail to Get City Keys



MAYOR CURLEY AND JAPANESE OFFICIALS

A former Japanese chief of police and the former colonial secretary of the Kwan Tung government in Manchuria, were entertained by the Mayor yesterday. Left to right are: Hikoyi Kawaguchi, former secretary; Mayor Curley, Harumichi Yakawasaki, Boston merchant, and S. Nakayama, former chief of police.

The intrusion of "Lafayette Mulligan," the mysterious "social secretary of Mayor Curley," who presented the golden key of the city to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to Massachusetts, had its reaction yesterday when two distinguished Japanese visitors, Hikoyi Kawaguchi, former secretary-general of the Kwan Tung government, and S. Nakayama, former chief of police of that province, failed to be presented with the famous keys.

They were received in the Mayor's office, signed their names in the elaborately bound distinguished visitors' book, but no keys were forthcoming. Volumes giving the history of Boston's 100 years as a city were presented to them.

It was learned that hereafter the presentation of the symbolic keys is to be strictly limited.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Boston is assured of an air mail station next July first when the new fiscal year begins. This was authorized by the House today through the adoption of the Laguardia resolution which extended the necessary authorization to the Postmaster General.

SOME OPPOSITION SHOWN

Cramton of Michigan attempted to knock out the resolution on a point of order. He argued that the air mail was yet in the experimental stage.

Congressman Gallivan took a strong exception to this in a brief but vigorous speech. The Boston Congressman said that there could be no question whatever but that air mail transportation

had gone beyond the experimental stage and this was known to every member of Congress who had paid the slightest attention to the matter.

The advocates of the measure hope to include a new section which will authorize the Postmaster General to make contracts with commercial firms which is intended to aid the commercial developments of flying.

Congressman Connery of Lynn made a speech in favor of the resolution, saying that he believed it was very necessary for war purposes to train fliers and that the postal air service offered this opportunity. He also favored the government giving some aid to the commercial developments of airplanes.

• • •
Congressman George Holden Tinkham of Boston may not be able to make an appearance in the House during the short session because of the condition of his health. He has been under the care of specialists since last spring.

Tinkham was unable to take any part in his recent campaign in Boston. For some weeks now he has been at the Hot Springs, Va. The announcement that he does not expect to be sufficiently recovered to attend this session came through a letter to Chairman Madden of the appropriation committee. Tinkham's committee assignments have been turned over to Congressman Frank Burke of Ohio.

• • •
On motion of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts the Senate today decided to devote Jan. 19 to exercises commemorating Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Colt of Rhode Island and Bran-degee of Connecticut, all of whom have died in the past few months.

Senators who are to make the Lodge speeches are Butler, Wadsworth, Smoot and Moses on the Republican side and Walsh of Massachusetts, Robins of Arkansas and Underwood of

on the Democratic side.

AMERICAN DEC. 20, 1924

ASKS BAN ON RATE RAISE

**Mayor's Letter to Coolidge
Warns of Hardship From
High Transportation**

DEC 20 1924
A request that President Coolidge intervene to prevent the proposed increase in transportation rates, a matter vitally affecting Massachusetts and New England, has been made by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

In his communication to the President, the Mayor enclosed a copy of a letter which he recently mailed "to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which he protested the proposed increases.

Mayor Curley declared that his protest was one "whose subject matter deserves the attention and interest of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

"Since the mailing of this letter," he wrote the President, "announcement has been made in the daily press that a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of the textile workers of the Merrimack Valley has been ordered by the mill owners, thereby producing economic conditions that render life and living more difficult and hazardous for dependents.

ASKS INTERVENTION.

"In view of the high cost of living now obtaining in New England and the downward trend of wage-scales, the contemplated raise in transportation rates on the foods of the worker is essentially against the public weal and a move, if permitted to materialize, calculated to entail a needless hardship in this winter season.

"I respectfully ask that the President will intervene to prevent the precipitation of a situation dangerous to the peace and order of this Commonwealth and unjust to its people. Feeling that I can count on the sympathetic interest of the President and his prompt action, I have the honor to remain, etc."

In his letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Mayor pointed out that if the carriers which serve the New England states are permitted to raise their rates, it will seriously affect every activity of the life of Massachusetts and Boston.

"The proposed revisions are upward in all classes except the sixth," he wrote, "and in every case strike at the food supply of this region; and as Mayor of the city of Boston I earnestly protest against any advance in these rates, which must affect the vital interests of millions of people."

The mayor showed that New England, being an industrial region, is dependent on other sections of the country for its food supply.

"SERIOUS INJURY."

"Any policy of rate-raising that raises the price of daily bread is a serious injury to the industrial worker and the industry he serves," he wrote. "It leads to social discontent; to wage demands that if granted must be passed on to customers to the injury of industry, since customers can seek their requirements in places and from manufacturers unaffected by the expanded railroad rates.

"If wage demands are refused strikes will result and again industry is injured, the injuries afflicted on industry are reflected in every New England business, rural and urban; and the railroads it is sought to help are themselves starved through the dwindling traffic of a prostrated country."

"ABSURD," SAYS MAYOR CURLEY

**Laughs at Story of His Wife
as Candidate**

DEC 20 1924
Mayor Curley enjoyed a hearty laugh, he said, at this morning's published story that his wife, Mrs Mary Emilda Herlihy Curley, is thinking of entering the Mayoralty contest to succeed her husband, next November.

"Like every other mother of seven children, Mrs Curley has her hands full at home. The story that she might become a candidate is too absurd for denial.

The City Hall political prophets were all agreed, long beforehand, that if there is one woman among the 105,931 of her sex enrolled in Boston, who could execute a "Ma" Ferguson performance in this city, it is Mrs Curley. But, apparently, she hasn't the faintest notion of attempting it.

AMERICAN DEC. 23, 1924

\$14,000,000 BRIDGE ACROSS HARBOR PLANNED

A giant \$14,000,000 suspension bridge, to span Boston harbor from the North End to East Boston, is proposed in a bill filed with the Legislature yesterday.

The bridge would have a total length of 6900 feet. Its two towers would be over 300 feet high, with a main arched span between of 1200 feet. Clearance of 135 feet would be provided over the main channel at high tide for a width of 400 feet. Grade of the approaches would not be over 5 p.c.

Traffic passages for cars, both local and express, autos, trucks and pedestrians would be provided. Pedestrians could cross free, eliminating the 1 cent toll charge, present on the city ferries, which would be abolished.

The bill was introduced on petition of Van Ness Bates of Brookline. It was filed by Rep. Blanchard of Cambridge. Mr. Bates advanced thirty reasons for the bridge.

The approaches would begin at Border and Summer street, East Boston, and at Causeway and Washington street North, North End. The bridge would span the harbor at its narrowest point above the North Ferry.

Included in the bridge highway would be an express lane heading directly onto a boulevard to the North Shore.

Some of the reasons for the bridge are:

To provide direct access to East Boston.

To cut the running time between the North Shore and Boston 30 minutes.

To put an end to an annual and increasing deficit of \$500,000 in ferry operation.

To stand forever as a memorial to Boston World War heroes, and in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of Boston in 1930, when the bridge would be finished.

To give employment to many thousands of men for four years.

NO MORE POLICEMEN

Request to Curley Brings but Small Satisfaction

Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson obtained little satisfaction from Mayor

Curley yesterday in an urgent request for more policemen.

The need for more patrolmen on the traffic squad is acute, Wilson told the mayor, but the most the latter promised was to provide more men if the Legislature would rebate to Boston a proportionate share of the state's income in motor vehicle fees. B-2

The mayor's proposition was as good as "turning him down," Commissioner Wilson admitted after the conference. He said he had put the need before Mayor Curley in language as strong as the English language would permit.

Commissioner Wilson visited the mayor to discuss the use of the police force in 1925 census, but before long Mr. Wilson broached the subject of his need for more men, influenced, he said, by scores of complaints coming to him daily as to inadequacy of his force. At the session also were City Auditor Rupert S. Carven and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox.

WANTS 200 MEN

The exact number of patroldmen desired was not set forth by Commissioner Wilson. He said, however, that 200 more men were required to conduct the department properly.

Mayor Curley reminded Commissioner Wilson that his department was spending \$4,500,000 a year, and said that if his requests were granted he would soon be taking all the money which the city could raise. The commissioner replied that other cities were finding it necessary to augment their police forces to an even greater extent than he was asking for Boston. B-3

The mayor's proposal was to file a bill in the Legislature asking the state to turn over to Boston her proportionate share of motor vehicle fees. He said that of the \$9,000,000 annually received from that source now, the state allots

towns for building of roads, but that certain amounts to various cities and none is turned over to Boston. He would have Boston get her share and in addition give to Boston authority to spend it in other ways than for roads.

CENSUS TAKING PROBLEM

The money, according to the mayor's scheme, would be used for traffic purposes, included in which would be provision for the extra patrolmen desired by Commissioner Wilson.

Mayor Curley was anxious to have Commissioner Wilson's department take the census next year. Chapter 453 of the Acts of 1924 transfers from the state to each city and town that decennial duty. It is now the custom in Boston for the police to list all persons aged 20 years and over every April 1 in connection with preparation of the voting lists. It was the mayor's idea to save considerable time and money by having the police do the census work at the same time they undertake the listing.

Commissioner Wilson promised to discuss the question with his associate on the police listing board, Election Commissioner James F. Eagan, and then with William G. Grundy, state director of the census.

Budget Commissioner Fox estimated that it would cost Boston about \$25,000 to take the census. The recording of each name costs at least 3 cents, it is figured.

TRAVELER

DEC. 20, 1924

Doubt Mrs. Curley Will Be Candidate for Mayor

TRAVELER

City Hall Believes Husband Will Oppose Candidacy

DEC 20 1924

The belief of the Good Government Association that Mrs. James M. Curley is a potential candidate for mayor of Boston upon the retirement of the present executive from office was not shared by officials and employees seen at City Hall today.

It was the general opinion that Mayor Curley would strongly oppose his wife's entering politics as an active candidate, despite the fact that she has been on more than one occasion his "right-hand man." Her services were of particular value in his campaign of 1921, when attempts were made to force him out of the three-cornered fight. A letter written by her to the voters of the city did much in swinging sentiment toward Curley and in bringing about the withdrawal of the late Joseph Pelletier from the contest.

The name of Mrs. Curley stands high in a list of 41 names of persons considered potential candidates by the G. G. A. The list is not an endorsement but a preliminary survey, indicating persons who are at present the objects of study on the part of the association so that, when any of them presents himself as a candidate, a comprehensive "appreciation" of his experience, natural gifts and prospective worth may be issued.

The list as it stands at present is as follows:

Malcolm E. Nichols, John A. Kelher, Herbert A. Wilson, George Holden Tinkham, Peter F. Tague, John F. Fitzgerald, Mary E. Curley, Andrew J. Peters, Joseph P. Manning, Theodore L. Glynn, Charles H. Cole, James J. Phelan, James T. Moriarty, James T. Purcell, William C. S. Healey, Daniel W. Lane, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Francis A. Campbell, Daniel



(Photograph by Conlin)
MRS. JAMES M. CURLEY

H. Coakley, Joseph F. O'Connell, Thomas C. O'Brien, Walter L. Collins, Edward I. Logan, Fred Bogan, Charles S. O'Connor, John H. L. Noyes, Frank A. Godwin, E. Mark Sullivan, Martin M. Lomasney, Joseph A. Conry, David D. Scannell, Francis E. Slattery, Daniel J. Kane, Frederick W. Mansfield, John J. Curley, John H. Dunn, William G. O'Hare, Fred Finnegan, James A. Galivian, John A. Donaghue, Alonzo B. Cook.

FOR KEYS TO GATES SEE MULLIGAN



TO THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES
THIS FESTIVE HOLIDAY SEASON:
THE CITY OF BOSTON EXTENDS
HOSPITABLE WELCOME, AND THE
BEST WISHES OF ITS CITIZENS FOR A
HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

HERALD

James M. Curley
MAYOR

DEC 21 1924

Reproduction of Christmas cards which, according to custom, Mayor Curley has caused to be placed in every hotel room in the city.

HERALD

DEC. 21, 1924



Workmen laying the new pavement in regular lines. The blocks are put in rows with the ribbed side downward and set in mortar. Beneath the thin layer of mortar there is a concrete base. In color the rubber blocks are of a dull black.



Experts who officiated at laying of rubber paving. Left to right: Rufus F. Herrick, consulting engineer, who invented the elastic blocks; William T. Gould, paving authority of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.; and Joseph J. Comfrey, district foreman, city paving department.

POST

DEC. 21, 1924

MAKE PHONE RATE FIGHT STATE WIDE

POST

Mayors' Club Planning
to Organize for
Battle

DEC 21 1924

The determination to make the battle against the proposed increase of telephone rates by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company State-wide and to a victorious finish was the dominating note at the meeting of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts at Young's Hotel yesterday afternoon, over which Mayor Curley, as president, presided.

It was resolved unanimously by the 40 or more Mayors and former Mayors present to formally begin the campaign by securing, if possible, the large Gardner Auditorium in the State House, and hold a meeting of protest there Jan. 6, the day Governor-elect Alvan T. Fuller is to be inaugurated, and endeavor to secure the presence of the Mayor of each of the 39 cities and the chairman of the Board of Selectmen of every one of the 355 Massachusetts towns, together with corporation counsel and law officers from every municipality in the State.

A committee of ten, headed by Mayor Edward Quinn of Cambridge and consisting of the Mayors of Chicopee, Gloucester, Lawrence, Marlboro and Lowell, and the chairmen of the Board of Selectmen of Athol, Bridgewater, Deerfield and Framingham, with Mayor Curley of Boston added, was chosen to make arrangements for the meeting at Gardner Auditorium and to take active charge of the ways and means of the battle.

A meeting of this committee will be held either just before or after Christmas, so Chairman Quinn said last night, depending upon what date will best suit the convenience of the members who live in distant parts of the State.

May Engage Counsel

This committee will also have authority, after ascertaining the wishes of the various municipalities, to select outside counsel—the names of Samuel Untermyer and Sherman L. Whipple being mentioned at the meeting—should it be deemed advisable, but the spirit of the gathering yesterday was that E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, who has been conducting the fight against the telephone company for Boston, has already handled the case so admirably that he be continued and his judgment be sought in the question of engaging outside counsel.

It was decided that the committee should also bring home to the various municipalities the necessity of a united

front against the telephone company and the provision of adequate appropriations to carry on the battle.

This question of pro rata assessment on cities and towns participating in the contest will be one of the things to be discussed at the Gardner Auditorium meeting. It is likely that on that occasion resolutions will be adopted and presented immediately to the newly inaugurated Governor to convey how widespread is the protest against the proposed increase of rates.

E. Mark Sullivan yesterday told the Mayors, in answer to inquiries, that 117 cities and towns had already joined with Boston in filing intervening petitions with the public utilities commission asking to be heard in objection to the rate increase and that this by no means represented the extent of the municipal opposition, as many other cities and towns had already registered by votes of city councils or board of selectmen their protests against the proposed rate increase.

Mr. Sullivan warned the Mayors' Club that the fight would be a long and bitter one and that the telephone company was already girding itself for battle. It has changed counsel, he said, and has replaced Vice President Pierce, the general counsel, with the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, who are said were also the attorneys for the American Bell Telephone Company, the national and parent organization.

It would be necessary, he said, to meet their attacks by engaging the best experts and accountants familiar with the management and finance of telephone companies.

\$13,000,000 at Stake

To show, financially, what was at stake to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, he estimated that the proposed change of rates upward would mean an increase of revenue of \$13,000,000 a year from the people in this section.

Back of it all was an effort, he claimed, on the part of the national company to recover patent control of telephone apparatus by the introduction of automatic switching machinery which, if secured, would restore the monopoly the parent company had before its original patents expired. He also said the New England Telephone Company was now engaged in making a new survey of its plant to produce a revaluation, based on reproduction costs, to be presented as a justification for additional revenue by higher charges.

Mayor Curley, in discussing the telephone situation, referred to the fact that the tenure of office of the members of the Public Utilities Commission made it impossible to make them amenable to the force of public opinion and suggested that their appointments should be made subject to removal.

This being the last meeting of the year, a committee consisting of Mayors Quinn of Cambridge, Bates of Quincy and Kimball of Malden was appointed to bring in nominations for new officers. Mayor Curley, who has been president two years in succession, absolutely declining to permit his name to be considered for another term.

It was also voted to invite the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be the guests of the club at its first meeting in January.

The club also voted to change its custom of having all its meetings in Boston. Next year the first meeting will be held in Boston, the second in Worcester, the third in Cambridge, the fourth in Quincy, the fifth in Lawrence and the fall meetings in Plymouth, Hampden and Berkshire Counties, so that during the year all the principal parts of the State will have been visited.

POST NOV. 15, 1924

MAYOR WILL “FIRE” DEER ISLAND MEN

NOV 15 1924 ✓

Officials Are Due for
Dismissal in
Shakeup POST

Last night it was learned from authoritative sources at City Hall that a thorough shakeup of officials at the Island will be made by the Mayor. It is expected that two or more officials will suffer dismissal on charges of neglect of duty in enforcing discipline among the prisoners.

STATEMENT TODAY

Mayor Curley is expected to issue a statement today regarding conditions at Deer Island.

Promptly on his unexpected return yesterday to City Hall, after cutting short his Atlantic City vacation, the City Council committee cancelled the special meeting called to consider Deer Island prison conditions.

Councillor George F. Gilbody announced that no action would be taken until the Mayor had himself had an opportunity to answer the charges made by the State commissioner of corrections.

To a Post reporter the Mayor declared that he had questioned Dr. David J. Johnson, city institutions commissioner, and would probably issue a statement some time today.

Before city department heads and other officials knew what was happening the Mayor had arrived at City Hall, secreted himself in a back office of the George White Memorial Fund headquarters and proceeded to summon the institution department authorities. His conference with Dr. Johnson lasted more than an hour.

GLOBE DEC. 21, 1924

PLAN OPPOSITION TO PHONE BOOST

Committee of 10 Named
by Mayor Curley

Group to Organize Fight in
Communities of State

GLOBE
Untermeyer and Whipple
Mentioned for Counsel

A committee of 10 has been appointed by Mayor Curley, as president of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, to organize the opposition of the communities of the State to the proposed increase in telephone rates by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has petitioned the State Board of Public Utilities for authority to make certain sweeping increases.

So far according to Mayor Curley, 117 cities and towns of the State, through their public officials, have signified their willingness, and even eagerness, to join the fight against this increase.

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, who led the city's battle against a partial increase last summer, said he thought it was safe to say that 90 percent of the communities of the State would come into the fight, judging from letters and messages he had received.

To Meet Dec 26 or 27

The 10 men appointed to the committee by Mayor Curley are all either city or town officials, Mayors or Selectmen, and are as follows: Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge; Joseph M. Grise, Henry F. Parsons of Gloucester; Walter Rockfort of Lawrence; James M. Hurley, John J. Donovan of Lowell; Charles H. Cook of Athol; Roland M. Keen of Bridgewater; Charles H. Ashley, John J. Slattery. Mr Curley was made chairman by motion from the floor.

The first meeting of the committee will be held either on Dec 26 or 27.

Mayor Curley suggested that the club engage the Gardner Memorial Auditorium in the State House on the day of the Governor's inaugural and invite all town and city officials who will be in the city on that day for the ceremony to attend a meeting in the hall to consider the fight against the proposed increases.

Constant Fight Urged

Mr Sullivan, called on by Mr Curley to explain the situation as he knew it from his handling of the opposition to the partial increases asked for by the company last summer, which were fought by the city of Boston, drove home several points.

According to Mr Sullivan, the company was encouraged to ask for this increase because of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, and is now making a valuation of its entire plant with the idea of getting a new valuation on which new rates could be based.

If the communities are to fight the issue with any prospect of success, two things are necessary, the needful funds and dependable experts, Mr Sullivan said. The communities must make it a constant fight, not a spasmodic one, he declared.

Japanese Speaks

Mayor Curley, when the matter of the committee of 10 was considered, said that one of the things the committee should take up was the question of assistant counsel, and stated that the names of Samuel L. Untermeyer of New York and Sherman L. Whipple of Boston were mentioned.

Other matters before the club were touched on only briefly and not acted upon, except that Gov-Elect Fuller, Lt. Gov-Elect Allen, the Speaker of the House, and the president of the Senate, be invited to the January meeting of the club.

Before the meeting got down to the business of the telephones, Hikoji Kawaguchi, formerly secretary general for the province of Kwan Tung under the Japanese Government, and S. Nakayama, chief of police for that district, were introduced by Mr Curley. Mr Kawaguchi made a brief speech through an interpreter, of his pleasure at being in the United States and told of some of the things which had been noticeable to him during his trip.

HERALD NOV. 15, 1924

CITY SELLS PART OF TWO BUILDINGS

HERALD
Few Bidders at Auction for
Court Street Widening

NOV. 15, 1924

Bidders were scarce yesterday afternoon when the city tried to sell at public auction the parts of the buildings along Court street which project over the line established by the street commissioners in the plans for the widening of that street, and which the owners have failed to remove in accordance with the city's order.

Edward W. Foye, the municipal auctioneer, had no trouble in attracting a crowd in Scollay square. He found it more difficult, however, to entice buyers, and when the sale closed half an hour later he had sold slices of only two of the buildings for a total of \$835.

Accustomed as it is to unusual scenes, Scollay square provided the usual number of curious spectators when the auctioneer and his assistants took their stand at Brattle and Court streets promptly at 3 o'clock to begin the sale. Apparently few in the crowd, except the newspaper men and three or four real estate dealers who had read the announcement of the auction, knew what was going on. The others evidently were expecting something in the line of soap box oratory.

The auctioneer called for bids on the part of the property from 79 to 85 Court street, including the front of the old Crawford House, which extends beyond the new street line. Robert O. Dobbins, a real estate dealer, bought the slice, consisting of 871 square feet of the building, for his original offer of \$25.

Bidding became somewhat more spirited for the strip of the building from 102 to 108 Court street. The first bid was \$50 and with several dealers in the competition, the price mounted steadily until it reached \$810 and was sold at that price to Frank Grossman

representing the City Building Wrecking Company of Somerville.

There were no bidders for the condemned parts of the building at 88, 90, 102 to 107 and 109 to 115 Court street, so the auctioneer continued the sale of these strips until Nov. 28. The auctioneer announced that the pieces of the buildings from 110 to 122, 136 to 146 and 158 to 166 Court street, which were also scheduled to go under the hammer yesterday, had been withdrawn from the sale because the owners had arranged with the city to tear down the buildings and meet the required conditions.

Under the terms of the sale, the purchasers may cut off and remove the parts projecting over the lines of the new highway, before Dec. 14.

GLOBE DEC. 22, 1924

BOSTON HARBOR BRIDGE BILL IN

Proposes \$14,000,000
Span to East Boston

GLOBE DEC. 22, 1924
A bill providing for the construction of a high-level bridge between Boston and East Boston, to be known as the "Boston Harbor Bridge," was filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Representative Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge, on petition of Van Ness Bates of Brookline.

The plans call for a bridge of the suspension type, similar to those over the East River, New York, with a total length, including approaches, of 6900 feet. The two towers would each be over 300 feet in height and the main span between them 1200 feet. The clearance at mid-stream at high tide would be 135 feet for a channel width of 400 feet. The grades of approaches as planned are not to exceed 5 percent. The estimated cost of the structure is \$14,000,000.

According to the plans, the main East Boston approach would start over the Boston & Albany Railroad yard at Porter st and merge into the actual bridge structure above the junction of Border and Summer sts, where either auxiliary ramps or traffic elevators are planned, to afford direct access to and from the East Boston water front. Crossing Meridian st, a direct escalator approach for pedestrians is also contemplated, to serve the Maverick sq-Central-sq district.

The bridge would span Boston Harbor at its narrowest point, just above the line of the North Ferry, and the Boston approach is designed to slope down along the North End water front over the Charles River wharves, thus avoiding any destruction of private property in the city proper and consequent land damages. The main Boston termination would be at Keaney sq, where Causeway and North Washington sts meet, and by these two broad thoroughfares ample connections would be had with both uptown and downtown districts.

TRANSCRIPT DEC. 22, 1924

CURLEY'S FUND FROM MARKETMEN CALLED UNJUST

Finance Commission Finds That
City's Tenants Were Solicited
for the Campaign

Q-1
SOME NOT WITH CURLEY

TRANSCRIPT
**Money Thus Received Not Noted in
List of Contributors Already**

Filed

DEC 22 1924

The Finance Commission, in a communication to Mayor Curley today, criticizes the solicitations of the city's tenants in the Faneuil Hall market in behalf of the mayor's gubernatorial campaign fund, declaring that such a work is unjust, if not actually coercive.

The commission learned from Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, that about ten days before election day Francis J. Brennan, the mayor's campaign manager, requested him to solicit funds. Later Mr. Graham and Joseph F. Feeney, the latter a member of the Overseers of Public Welfare, met. As the result of the meeting, Mr. Feeney started to solicit from the tenants, and later turned over the list and the money to Mr. Graham. The commission can find no reference to this contribution in the reports filed under the law of the mayor's campaign receipts and expenditures.

The commission's letter follows:

"Hon. James M. Curley, mayor,

"Sir—The Finance Commission has investigated the matter of city officials requesting the tenants of Faneuil Hall Market to contribute money for Your Honor's recent campaign for governor. The Commission reports as follows:

"The superintendent of markets, Patrick H. Graham, testified that about ten days before election day, Nov. 4, 1924, Mr. Fran-

cis J. Brennan, who was manager of Your Honor's campaign, requested him to solicit campaign contributions from the market men in Faneuil Hall Market. Thereafter, Mr. Graham and Joseph F. Feeney met. Mr. Feeney is one of Your Honor's appointees to the Overseers of the Public Welfare and treasurer of the William A. Doe Company, which occupies a stall in Faneuil Hall Market. As a result of the meeting, Mr. Feeney, with the consent of Mr. Graham, solicited and received contributions from the tenants in Faneuil Hall Market, which he delivered, with a list of the contributors, to Mr. Graham who testified that he delivered this money and the list of contributors to Mr. Brennan.

"Mr. Feeney testified further that some of the contributors were opposed to Your Honor's candidacy, but were contributing because he told them that he was soliciting the funds at the request of Mr. Graham, the superintendent of markets. Q-2

"The William A. Doe Company has had non-competitive contracts for furnishing supplies to the Overseers of the Public Welfare since Mr. Feeney became a member of that body.

"The market men in Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets are tenants of the city of Boston. Although they have written leases of their stalls, they are subject to the rules and regulations of the superintendent in the conduct of their business. Solicitation of funds from these tenants, either at the request or with the consent of the superintendent of markets, for political purposes is unjust, if not actually coercive. Solicitation of funds to be used in a campaign of the mayor of the city by Mr. Feeney, who is the treasurer of a corporation which has been enjoying non-competitive contracts from the Overseers of the Public Welfare, of which he is a member, is not for the best interests of the city.

"It does not appear from the records at the State House and at City Hall that the returns made by your honor and the people's committee, of which Mr. Brennan is treasurer, of the monies received and expended in your honor's recent campaign contain the names of the market men who contributed the money to Mr. Feeney.

"Respectfully submitted,

"THE FINANCE COMMISSION,
"By MICHAEL H. SULLIVAN, Chairman"

GLOBE DEC. 22, 1924

MAYOR DISPENSES CHRISTMAS CHEER

Attends Exercises at Long
Island Hospital

DEC 22 1924

Promising the chronic patients that before Christmas, 1923, they will all be moved to the new Boston Chronic Hospital, Parker Hill, Mayor James M. Curley yesterday visited the Long Island Hospital to attend the annual Christmas tree party.

With the Mayor were Mrs Curley and the Curley children, except the two youngest. Institutions Commissioner David J. Johnson was also in the party. They were met at the wharf by the St Vincent's Cadet Band of South Boston, and escorted to the hospital.

The Mayor presented both men and women patients with presents, and also addressed the men patients. The women patients got the greatest Christmas treat in the history of the institution, when the Mayor gave each one of them small teapots and numerous bags of tea in which to make their own brew whenever they please.

The women also were given shawls and aprons. The men received cigars, tobacco and pipes. For the children there was a real dressed-up Santa Claus, who gave out dolls and toys at the schoolroom.

A Christmas tree had been erected in each ward, and on the lawn was another three, a huge one with 300 lights on it. At the top of the tree was a giant white star, electrically illuminated, which is the first thing to be seen from vessels as they enter the harbor.

The Mayor's party took the city boat Michael J. Perkins from Eastern-av wharf at 1 o'clock. In all, about 150 persons visited the island. All 1010 patients received some attention. Election Commissioner Thomas J. Goggins of South Boston did most of the work toward providing entertainment.

He secured the services of the St Vincent's Cadet Band, and also of numerous musicians. Among these were Jack O'Brien, Joe McGrath, Walter Byrnes, Bill Kean, Walter Catchpole, Frank Phipps, Peter Wiley, Patrick O'Brien, Joe Madden, Frank Keefe, Lloyd Chase, Arthur Donovan, Frank Harold, Catherine Crane, Helen McKeon and Alice Burke. Mrs Maria Bateman brought an orchestra supplied by the Kearsarge Veterans' Auxiliary.

The musicians moved from ward to ward, following the Mayor's party on its tour. The patients at the hospital all had a turkey dinner in honor of the occasion.

GLOBE

DEC. 22, 1924

FIRE CHIEF SENNOTT FINDS DESK COVERED WITH FLOWERS

GLOBE

DEC 22 1924



SOME OF THE FLORAL REMEMBRANCES SENT CHIEF SENNOTT BY HIS MANY FRIENDS

Chief Daniel F. Sennott, on arrival at his office, was convinced that his friends in this city were many, as was evidenced by the beautiful floral pieces that covered his desk at his Mason-quarters.

The chief was overjoyed at the beautiful tributes that conveyed the well-wishes of members of the various fire department organizations, and of old friends. Chief Sennott's acquaintances and intimates in this city are legion, and he has always treasured their friendship. In addition to the floral offerings, there were hundreds of con-

gratulatory messages from all parts of the country, and from many newspapermen in this city. Among the latter was a copy of the best wishes for success of all the newspapermen who cover Police Headquarters, and also cover the big fires in the city. The chief has always been in first place in the hearts of the newspapermen, for on every occasion he puts himself out to see that they obtain all data they request concerning fires or the workings of the department.

After Ma Sennott and the family viewed the handsome flowers, the new chief at once sent them to various hospitals and he didn't forget his old

friend, Supt Eugene H. Byington of the repair shop of the department. The "super" is ill in the Scobey Hospital. A very nice basket of roses was sent there.

The superintendent was found to be ill in his room at Headquarters suffering from an attack of the grippe on Saturday. Chief Sennott heard of it and although the "super" protested that he was all right, his good adviser, the chief, felt that the hospital was the place for him. So he obeyed the request of his old friend, Dan Sennott, and was at once removed to the place. His condition is reported as somewhat improved today.

TRANSCRIPT DEC. 23, 1924

CURLEY DECLINED THE FUND

TRANSCRIPT
Mayor Replies to Finance Commission's Criticism by Saying Marketmen's Money Not Accepted

DEC 23 1924 ✓

Mayor Curley did not accept the \$105 campaign fund raised among the tenants in the Faneuil Hall Market, according to the reply he made to the Finance Commission's statement. The commission had learned that ten days before the State election, in which Curley was a candidate for governor, Francis J. Brennan, the mayor's campaign manager, asked Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, to solicit the tenants. It was arranged that Joseph F. Feeney one of the overseers of the Public Welfare, who has a stall in the market, should make the solicitation. The mayor admits that \$105 was collected, but that it was returned by his committee and therefore not listed in the campaign returns.

The mayor's letter to Chairman Michael H. Sullivan of the Finance Commission is as follows:

My Dear Judge—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated Dec. 22, 1924, relating to contributions made by tenants of Faneuil Hall Market.

The amount of contributions received by Mr. Feeney from the tenants was \$105. It did not, as you state, appear in the return of receipts filed by the people's committee because it was decided by that committee not to use said money and accordingly it was returned to the donors prior to the filing of said statement of receipts. It seems to me that such a display of virtue on the part of any political committee should merit the commendation of both your commission and the public.

With every good wish for a most enjoyable Christmas and trusting that the year 1925 will continue productive of mutual understanding beneficial to the public, in we serve in common, I beg to remain,

very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor

CURLEY'S FUND CALLED UNJUST

Finance Commission Finds That City's Tenants Were Solicited for the Campaign—Some Not with Curley

The Finance Commission, in a communication to Mayor Curley yesterday, criticizes the solicitation of the city's tenants in the Faneuil Hall Market in behalf of the mayor's gubernatorial campaign fund, declaring that such a work is unjust, if not actually coercive.

The commission learned from Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, that about ten days before election day Francis J. Brennan, the mayor's campaign manager, requested him to solicit funds. Later

Mr. Graham and Joseph F. Feeney, the latter a member of the Overseers of Public Welfare, met. As the result of the meeting, Mr. Feeney started to solicit from the tenants, and later turned over the list and the money to Mr. Graham. The commission can find no reference to this contribution in the reports filed under the law of the mayor's campaign receipts and expenditures.

The commission's letter follows:

"Hon. James M. Curley, mayor,

"Sir—The Finance Commission has investigated the matter of city officials requesting the tenants of Faneuil Hall Market to contribute money for Your Honor's recent campaign for governor. The Commission reports as follows:

"The superintendent of markets, Patrick H. Graham, testified that about ten days before election day, Nov. 4, 1924, Mr. Francis J. Brennan, who was manager of Your Honor's campaign, requested him to solicit

campaign contributions from the market men in Faneuil Hall Market. Thereafter, Mr. Graham and Joseph F. Feeney met. Mr. Feeney is one of Your Honor's appointees to the Overseers of the Public Welfare and treasurer of the William A. Doe Company, which occupies a stall in Faneuil Hall Market. As a result of the meeting, Mr. Feeney, with the consent of Mr. Graham, solicited and received contributions from the tenants in Faneuil Hall Market, which he delivered, with a list of the contributors, to Mr. Graham who testified that he delivered this money and the list of contributors to Mr. Brennan.

"Mr. Feeney testified further that some of the contributors were opposed to Your Honor's candidacy, but were contributing because he told them that he was soliciting the funds at the request of Mr. Graham, the superintendent of markets.

"The William A. Doe Company has had non-competitive contracts for furnishing supplies to the Overseers of the Public Welfare since Mr. Feeney became a member of that body.

"The market men in Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets are tenants of the city of Boston. Although they have written leases of their stalls, they are subject to the rules and regulations of the superintendent in the conduct of their business. Solicitation of funds from these tenants, either at the request or with the consent of the superintendent of markets, for political purposes is unjust, if not actually coercive. Solicitation of funds to be used in a campaign of the mayor of the city by Mr. Feeney, who is the treasurer of a corporation which has been enjoying non-competitive contracts from the Overseers of the Public Welfare, of which he is a member, is not for the best interests of the city.

"It does not appear from the records at the State House and at City Hall that the returns made by your honor and the people's committee, of which Mr. Brennan is treasurer, of the monies received and expended in your honor's recent campaign contain the names of the market men who contributed the money to Mr. Feeney.

"Respectfully submitted,

"THE FINANCE COMMISSION,
"By MICHAEL H. SULLIVAN, Chairman"

YES, WE HAVE NO KEY, SAYS MAYOR

Curley Welcomes Japanese Visitors, but Gives Them Histories, Instead

TO REVIVE CUSTOM WHEN MULLIGAN DIES

Mayor Curley has abandoned his custom of giving gold keys to the city to distinguished visitors—at least "until Lafayette Mulligan dies." Lafayette Mulligan is the unidentified person who, posing as the mayor's social secretary, embarrassed his honor and his honor's secretary by bestowing an unauthorized

HERALD DEC. 23, 1924 ✓

key to the city on the Prince of Wales.

For the first time in many months two official visitors left City Hall yesterday without the symbolic hardware. They were Hikoji Kawaguchi, former secretary-general of the Kwan Tung government of Manchuria, and S. Nakayama, former police chief of Port Arthur in the same province.

"TOO MUCH COMPETITION"

When Mayor Curley invited them to sign their names in Boston's guest book and presented them with copies of the city's history, it was noticeable that he failed to observe the usual custom of giving them keys to the city. The Manchurian officials were heard to comment on the omission, if they were understood aright, but because of the inborn politeness of the Japanese, it remained for some of the Americans present to ask the mayor whether he had not forgotten something.

"No, I haven't," he replied with a trace of irritation. "I don't propose to give out any more keys for a while—not with all this competition from Lafayette Mulligan. I guess I'll wait until he dies."

The two visitors were introduced by Harumichi Yatsuhashi, a representative of the Boylston street firm of Yamanaka & Co. They accompanied Mayor Curley to Young's Hotel, where they were guests at lunch of the Mayor's Club. In a speech translated by M. Yatsuhashi, M. Kawaguchi thanked the mayor for his hospitality and expressed his admiration for the immense way in which America lived and worked.

M. Yatsuhashi assured the Massachusetts mayors that Japan could never be unfriendly with the United States. He said that the recent "miserable" immigration law was not really minded by the Japanese generally, adding that his people felt resentment, if any, not against the American people, but merely against the "body that made the law for its own convenience."

After the lunch Fire Commissioner Glynn took the visitors on a trip about the city and suburbs. They are on a tour of inspection of the United States and several European countries.

THREE HOSEMEN ARE MADE LIEUTENANTS

Promotion by Fire Commissioner Glynn of three hosemen to the rank of lieutenant, with salary increases from \$1900 to \$2300, was approved yesterday by Mayor Curley.

The new lieutenants are Patrick F. McDonough and William J. Nolan, Dorchester, and Thomas J. Kennealey, Roxbury. The promotions are to fill vacancies.

DEC 24 1924 ✓
The Mayor approved retirement, on approximately half pay, of Lieut Fred L. Sargent of 21 Archdale road.

GLOBE DEC. 24, 1924

GLOBE

DEC. 24, 1924

WIDENING OF RIVER STREET, HYDE PARK, AT COST OF \$465,000, RECOMMENDED

Metropolitan Planning Division Favors 100-Foot Width From Cleary Sq to Everett Sq and 60-Foot Roadway Thence To Mattapan Sq

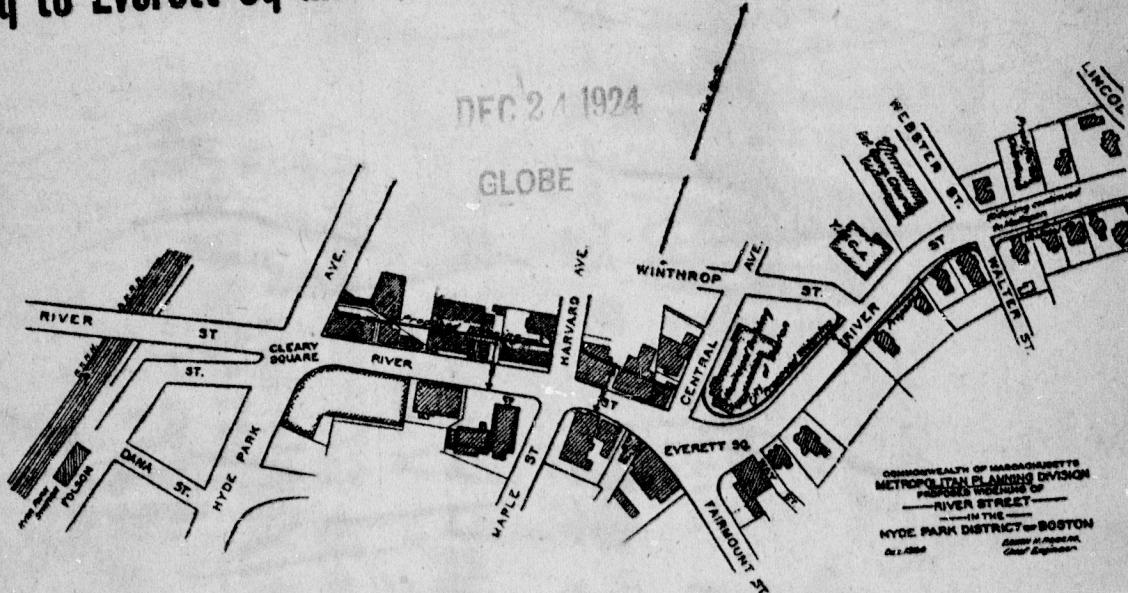


DIAGRAM OF RIVER-ST SECTION, SHOWING PROPOSED WIDENING.

Widening of River st, the principal business thoroughfare of Hyde Park, to 100 feet from Cleary sq to Everett sq, is recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Division in a report filed with the Legislature yesterday afternoon. The Division also recommends that from Everett sq to Mattapan sq, River st should be widened to 60 feet instead of its present general average of 50 feet. This would involve reconstruction of the bridge over the New Haven's Midland Division, now only 34 feet wide, the Board says.

To meet the cost of these improvements, including part of the cost of rebuilding the railroad bridge, the Division recommends that the City of Boston be authorized to issue bonds, outside of the debt limit, to an aggregate of \$465,000. Three hundred and ten thousand dollars of this amount would be for the taking of property and for construction costs of the proposed 100-foot widening from Cleary sq to Everett sq; \$125,000 would be for acquiring property between Everett sq and Mattapan sq, and \$30,600 would apply to rebuilding the railroad bridge. The Division estimates that the repaving of River st from Everett sq to Mattapan sq would cost an additional \$175,000, but it says this expense should be paid by the city from current income.

Traffic Rather Light

The division makes its report under a legislative resolve which directed it to investigate a bill for the widening of River st, filed in the last General Court. This bill called for a uniform width of not more than 70 feet from Cleary sq to Mattapan sq.

To make such a widening over the

whole length of River st, the division estimates, would involve a total cost of \$1,117,000, of which the city's net share would be about \$900,000. Concerning the advisability of making this outlay, the division says in its report filed yesterday:

"River st is not a thoroughfare of the first importance and on the other hand it is not purely a local street and does form a link in a through highway of secondary importance. A traffic count was made for the week beginning Aug 24, and shows an average of 2167 vehicles daily. This is the total of vehicles of all kinds passing in both directions between 7 a m and 9 p m.

"This count is for a typical summer week, which probably indicates the peak load of traffic on the street, and shows that its traffic is relatively light. It should further be noted that traffic desiring to pass over River st cannot easily be diverted to any other street and if the street is improved we do not anticipate any great immediate increase in traffic.

Against Big Outlay

"In view of these facts, we cannot recommend the expenditure of over a million dollars for the complete widening of River st. We do, however, feel that the first section of River st, running from Cleary sq to Everett sq, should at once be improved to a width of 100 feet. This street is the heart of the business section of Hyde Park, and the buildings on the north side of the street are now of relatively little value.

"We, therefore, feel that the widening should be made before valuable buildings have been erected on this side and, in our opinion, the value of the new buildings which will follow a widening of the street will in the near future add enough to the taxable value of the

city to pay a substantial part or all of the interest and sinking fund on bonds which must be issued for this widening. As the widening of this section of the street is a distinct improvement, we consider it proper to be paid for from the proceeds of bonds.

"River st from Everett sq to Mattapan must soon be repaved by the city, and in our opinion it would be a mistake to repave the street to a width between curbs of less than 40 feet. Such a roadway requires a minimum width of 60 feet. In addition the portion of the street from Mattapan sq southwesterly to Edge Water Drive on land of the Commonwealth, a distance of about 250 feet, should be 80 feet wide and a widening to this width should entail the taking of the narrow strip of the remaining land to the Neponset River as a park reservation, so that from Mattapan sq to Edge Water Drive there would be no buildings between the street and the river, and a material improvement in this section of the street would result.

Bridge Dangerous

"The bridge over the Midland Division of the New Haven Railroad is narrow, having a width of only 34 feet over all and an improvised sidewalk laid on top of the original roadway. This deficiency in width and form of construction render it a danger spot for vehicular and pedestrian travel. The cost of constructing a new bridge with its approaches, of ample width, of span sufficient for four railroad tracks and with increased head room, we estimate at \$162,000."

The report is signed by Chairman Henry A. Harriman, A. C. Rathsheky, vice chairman; Ralph S. Bauer, Richard K. Hale, Frank G. Hall, Everett E. Stone and Francis H. Shattock.

POST DEC. 23, 1924

MAYOR IN REPLY TO FIN. COM.

Donations Not Listed
Because Returned
to Marketmen

POST

Mayor Curley yesterday informed the Finance Commission that the reason certain Curley campaign contributions from Faneuil Hall marketmen were not listed in his official statement of receipts was that the money was declined and sent back to the donors.

It was a bland letter that the Mayor sent the commission, and closed with the best of Christmas wishes.

DEC 23 1924

MERITS COMMENDATION

In it he said that "such a display of virtue on the part of a political committee, such as that which managed his gubernatorial campaign should merit the commendation of the commission and the public."

Before the letter was written Patrick H. Graham, inspector of markets, testified that about 10 days before the election Francis J. Brennan, Curley's campaign manager, requested him to solicit funds. Joseph F. Feeney, one of the overseers of the public welfare, solicited and received the funds. The Fin. Com. had pointed out that the report of Mr. Brennan's people's committee did not mention this money.

Money Returned to Donors

To this the Mayor replies briefly as follows:

"My Dear Judge,

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated Dec. 22, 1924, relating to contributions made by tenants of Faneuil Hall Market.

"The amount of contributions received by Mr. Feeney from the tenants was \$105. It did not, as you state, appear in the return of receipts filed by the people's committee because it was decided by that committee not to use said money and accordingly it was returned to the donors prior to the filing of said statement of receipts. It seems to me that such a display of virtue on the part of any political committee should merit the commendation of both your commission and the public.

"With every good wish for a most enjoyable Christmas and trusting that the year 1925 will continue productive of mutual understanding beneficial to the public, whom we serve in common, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) "JAMES M. CURLEY,
"Mayor."

POST DEC. 23, 1924

HERALD DEC. 25, 1924

MAYOR LIGHTS COMMON TREE

Pageant Cancelled, but
Concert and Choral
Singing Are Given

RADIO AUDIENCE HEARS PROGRAM

The city of Boston municipal program for observance of Christmas eve, colorful in conception and picturesque in detail, was modified greatly because of the inclement weather. The pageant of the Nativity, which was to have been produced at 5:15 P. M. at the Parkman bandstand, and for which a temporary stage had been erected, was cancelled. The 9:30 presentation of the pageant also was given up.

Mayor Curley personally officiated at the lighting of the great Christmas tree near the bandstand. Wilfred F. Kelley, historical adviser to the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association and chairman of the citizens' public celebrations committee, addressing a little knot of people who gathered in front of the bandstand and the much greater audience of radio fans, to whom his voice was conveyed through the microphone, stated the regret of the authorities that the program had to be curtailed. With a few words fitting the spirit of the season he called on the mayor, who made the announcement that while the pageant feature had been abandoned, the choral singing and orchestral program would be given immediately, and that at 10 P. M. there would be a band concert and choral singing by various groups as planned for the termination of the evening exercises.

MAYOR IS OPTIMISTIC

He closed by expressing the opinion that this 1924th anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of Mankind finds the tendency to give a little more attention to the welfare of one's neighbors on the increase throughout the world. He added an appeal to take a little more heed of Christ's counsel, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Filene's Choral Club and Orchestra, from the store of William Filene's Sons Company, gave the concert that followed. Charles A. Young led the orchestra and there was a chorus of about 40 voices. The soloists included Miss Maude B. Litchfield, "Tom" Quinn and Harold Hodges. The program included the singing of the well known carols, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," "Good King Wenceslas," "Adeste Fideles," "Silent Night," "Holy Night" and "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

POST DEC. 24, 1924 WOULD WIDEN RIVER STREET

Planning Board Estimates
Cost at \$465,000

DEC 24 1924

Widening of River street from Cleary square to Everett square in Hyde Park to a width of 100 feet and from Everett square to Mattapan square to a width of 60 feet, is proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Division in a report filed with the Legislature yesterday.

The present average width of River street is about 50 feet, and the proposed widening would cost approximately \$465,000. Of this amount \$30,000 would be for the taking of property and for construction costs between Cleary square and Everett square; \$125,000 would be for acquiring property between Everett square and Mattapan square, and \$30,000 would apply to rebuilding the railroad bridge.

The recommendation of the planning division is that this total of \$465,000 be provided for in a loan outside the debt limit of the city of Boston, and the cost of repaving River street from Everett square to Mattapan, approximately \$175,000, should be paid by the city from the tax levy.

The recommendation of the planning division is based on a bill which has been pending before the Legislature for some time, calling for a widening of River street all the way from Cleary square to Mattapan square to a breadth of 70 feet. The division estimates that such an improvement would cost approximately \$1,117,000, of which the city's net share would be about \$900,000.

MAYOR CURLEY TO AID IN SECURING SHOES

GLOBE DEC. 22, 1924
Names Dec 22 as Day for
"Volunteers'" Work

To aid in the distribution of shoes this Christmas by the Volunteers of America, Monday, Dec 22, has been established by Mayor Curley as "Volunteers' Christmas Shoe Day," and a special effort to get contributions for this work will be made. In all the hotels of the city especially booths will be established in charge of Emerson College girls where contributions may be left, and there will be additional box holders at the subway and railway stations and on the streets.

This annual distribution of shoes by the Volunteers of America has grown tremendously during its five years, and has met with widespread approval from the public. Three thousand pairs of shoes will be given away this year, on Tuesday, Dec 22, at the headquarters of the movement, 39 Howard st, and Babe Ruth has been asked to fit the first pair of shoes to the first boy applying for them. A large force of fitters will be on hand, so that the children will not be kept in line too long.

The shoes are all New England made, and heavy enough for winter weather. In addition, comfortable will be distributed among the old people and invalids of Boston, which have been quitted during the Fall evenings by volunteers working at the organization headquarters. In some cases, also, delicacies and dinners will be furnished to families which otherwise have no chance of having any Christmas cheer.

GLOBE

DEC. 24, 1924

HERALD DEC 25, 1924

GIVES CITY KEY TO TUCKERMAN

Lafayette Mulligan Sends
Smaller One "on His
Own Responsibility"

FORMER SECRETARY, HE CALLS HIMSELF

HERALD
F-1
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., who was host to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit, received a key to the city of Boston yesterday from Lafayette Mulligan, who previously bestowed a similar honor on his royal highness on behalf of Mayor Curley.

Mr. Mulligan sent the decoration to Mr. Tuckerman "on his own responsibility," because of the latter's "gracious silence following the mayor's repudiation of his original generous impulse."

"FORMER SECRETARY"

A breach between the mayor and Mr. Mulligan resulted from the presentation of the key, as indicated in the communication to Mr. Tuckerman, which was signed: "Your humble servant, Lafayette Mulligan, former social secretary to his Honor Mayor James M. Curley."

Mayor Curley passed off the incident as the work of a practical joker, who did not know when to stop, but Mr. Tuckerman thought the mayor a poor sport not to allow the prince the pleasure of receiving a key to the city once the honor had been conferred on him.

Knowledge of this further complication in the exchange of international courtesies was conveyed in the receipt by The Herald yesterday of a letter from Lafayette Mulligan, hitherto believed a fictitious character, dated Dec. 24 at "Forty-two Beacon street." Investigation showed that this was the Somerset Club, one of Boston's most exclusive societies.

SMALL MODEL KEY

A reporter could find no trace of any Mr. Mulligan there, but chanced to meet Mr. Tuckerman, who said that he had received the letter and key from Mr. Mulligan in the forenoon. He preferred not to show the key, but admitted that it was a small key, of the latchkey type, whereas the prince had received a large key in a plush box.

He declared positively that no one of the name of Mulligan belonged to the Somerset Club. This statement was borne out by John R. Griffen, superintendent of the club.

"Heavens, no," said Mr. Tuckerman when asked whether it might not be possible that Lafayette Mulligan might really belong to that organization. It had been pointed out that the Mulligan

(Continued on Page Six, Column 1)

letter was written on the finest grade of paper, embossed with the letterhead "Lafayette Mulligan," in a delicate shade of green.

"There are only 700 members in this club," explained Mr. Tuckerman, "while there is a waiting list of 1000 men. Eligible parents register their sons as soon as they are born."

NO MULLIGAN MEMBERS

Supt. Griffen, after ushering the reporter into the "Strangers' Room" of the club, told him that no such person as Lafayette Mulligan was a member, although a man named Mulligan once worked for the institution, in what capacity he could not remember.

"It's too bad," added Mr. Tuckerman, "that Mayor Curley couldn't let the prince enjoy his key. He received it; there is no question about that."

Mayor Curley absolutely denied any further knowledge of the incident. An extremely prominent city official, however, said without qualification that he knew Lafayette Mulligan. He said that the now famous secretary was not Mayor Curley's secretary, but the secretary of a former mayor of Boston. He further agreed to produce the mysterious Mr. Mulligan at a luncheon some time before New Year's and would solve the entire riddle.

DEC 25 1924 MAYORS LAUNCH TELEPHONE WAR

Curley Appoints Committee of 10 to Organize the Drive on Rates

MENTION WHIPPLE AS POSSIBLE COUNSEL

HERALD
DEC 21 1924
Organization of Massachusetts communities to fight the proposed increase in telephone rates advanced yesterday at the meeting of the Mayors' Club at Young's Hotel with the appointment by Mayor Curley of a committee of 10 executives, the first session of which will be called immediately after Christmas. The mayors adopted Mayor Curley's proposal to try to obtain the Gardner Auditorium of the State House on inauguration day as the best time possible to get officials from all parts of the state together for a mass meeting to perfect plans for the contest.

Headed by Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, the committee comprises Mayors Griswold of Chicopee, Parsons of Gloucester, Rockfort of Lawrence, Hurley of Marlboro, Donovan of Lowell and Chairmen of Selectmen Cook of Athol, Keith of Bridgewater, Ashley of Deerfield and Slattery of Framingham. On motion of former Mayor Thurston of Cambridge, Mayor Curley's own name was added to the list.

MENTION WHIPPLE AS COUNSEL

The names of Samuel Untermyer and Sherman L. Whipple were mentioned by Mayor Curley as possible counsel in the case, but he said that there seemed to be no reason why Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan should not continue for all the cities and towns the contest which he had begun so well for the city of Boston. The selection of counsel will be left to the general committee.

Mr. Sullivan, reporting on his work thus far, declared that 90 per cent. of the communities in the state could be counted on to stand together in the fight. After outlining his principal charges of inefficiency and greed on the part of the parent telephone company, he said that the contestants would need most of all dependable experts to furnish them with the facts on which to base their arguments, and that money would be needed to wage the contest effectively.

Mayor Curley announced that he would not have time to continue in the presidency of the club, even should the members desire him to do so. Neither did he think it for the best interests of the club, he said, for one man to continue in office so long a time. He is just completing his second year as president. He appointed as a committee to submit nominations for club offices next year Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, former Mayor Stone of Quincy and former Mayor Richards of Malden.

The club voted to follow out its annual custom by inviting the new Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, speaker of the House and president of the Senate to the January luncheon. It was a unanimous vote also to direct Secretary Thurston to make arrangements for holding next year's meetings each month in a different part of the state. The tentative schedule proposed was: Suffolk county, Worcester county, Middlesex county, Norfolk county, Essex county, Plymouth county, Hampden county and Berkshire county.

CURLEY ADVOCATES FIVE-CENT FARE

TRAVELER

Would Have Cities Pay Loss in Operating Cost

DEC 21 1924

A 5-cent fare on the Elevated with the difference between this and the operating cost to be borne by the cities and towns served was advocated by Mayor Curley, speaking at a hearing before the Elevated legislative committee at the State House today.

Mayor Curley took the stand that the car rider would not be the only beneficiary under this plan, but that all sections served by street cars would be gainers. He told the committee that many business men had stated to him that they would be willing to pay an increased tax in order to have the 5-cent fare in effect.

Mayor Curley was the only speaker at the hearing, and when he finished he stated he would submit a brief by Dec. 5.

TRAVELER NOV. 16, 1924

HERALD DEC. 21, 1924

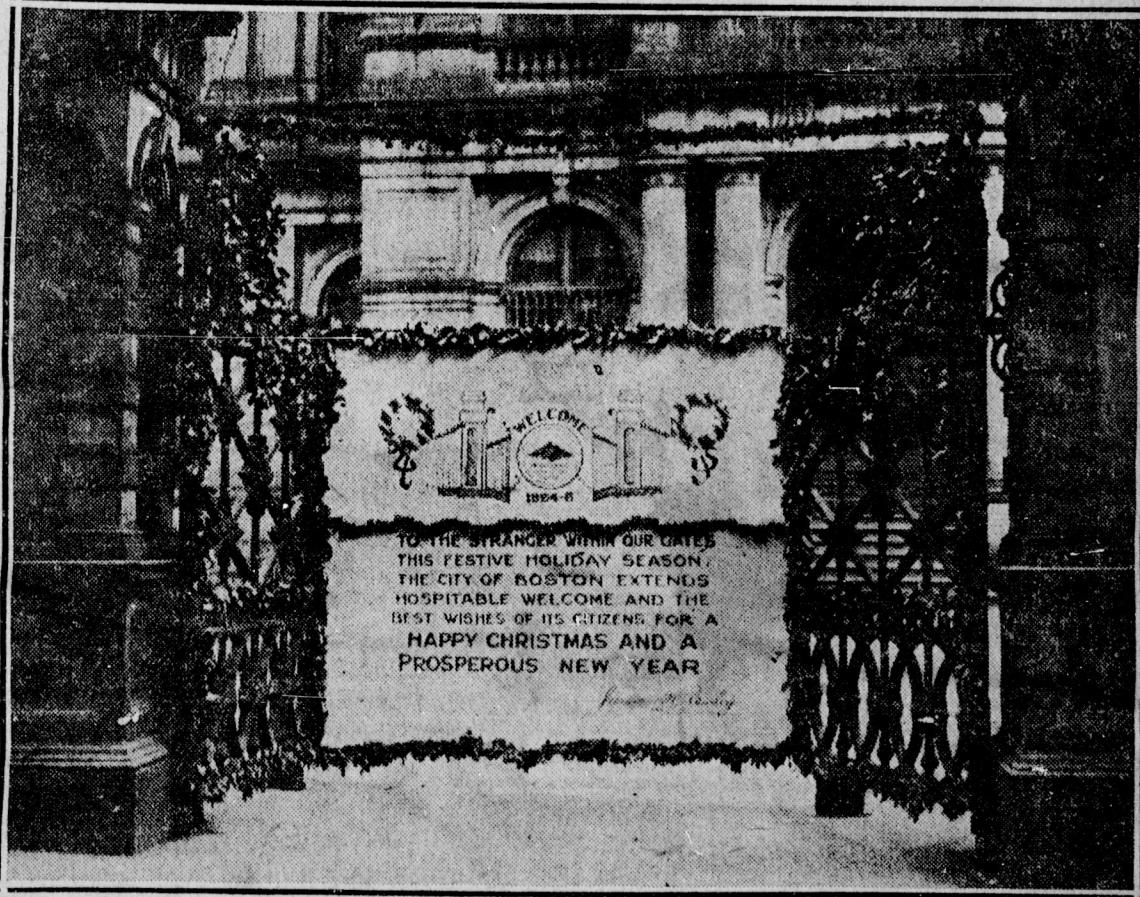
GLOBE

DEC. 26, 1924

5000 GUESTS AT BOSTON HOTELS RECEIVE MAYOR CURLEY'S AUTOGRAPH GREETING

DEC 26 1924

GLOBE ✓



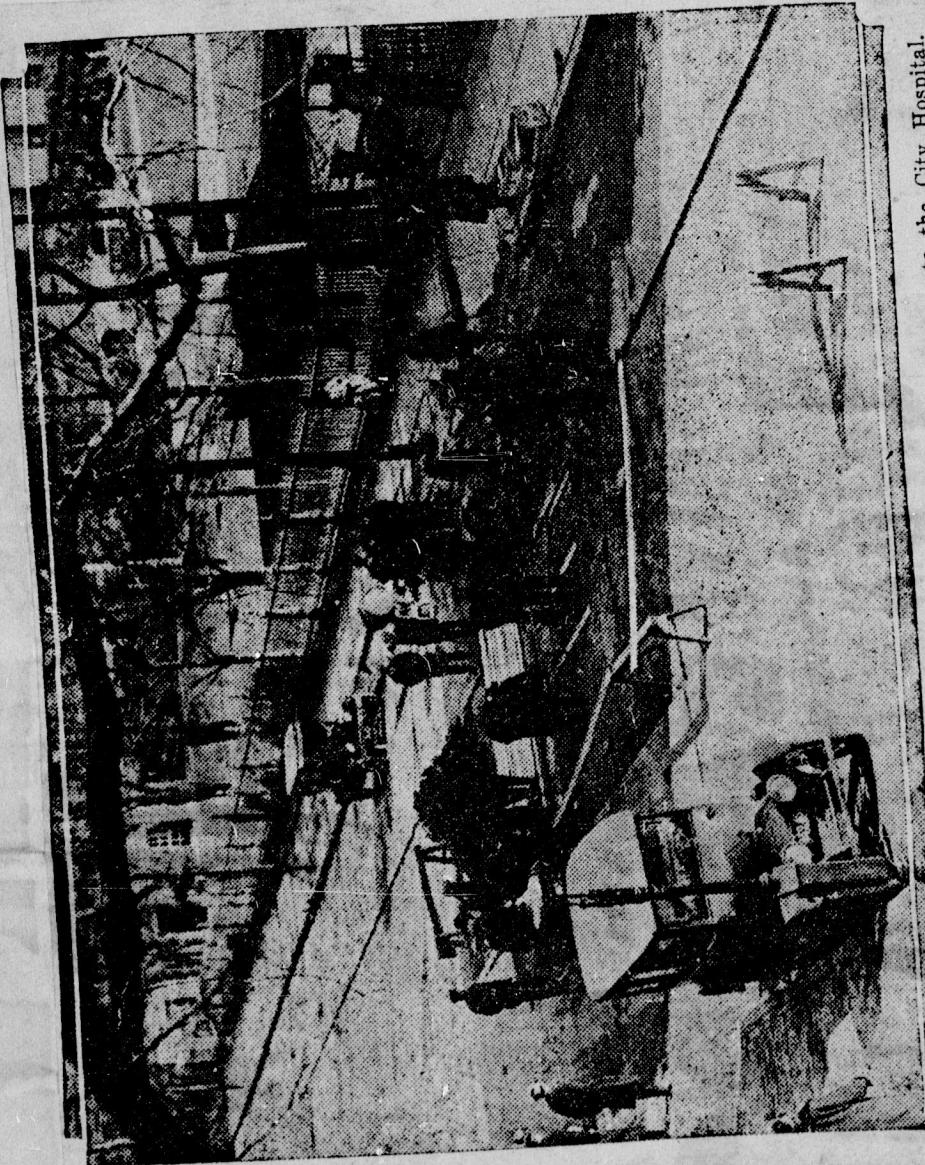
Holiday Greetings on Behalf of the City Displayed on City Hall Gates, Reproductions of Which Were Sent to All Transient Hotel Guests by Mayor Curley's Orders.

Five thousand transient guests in Boston's hosteries, happening to be in town over the Christmas holiday, received greeting from the city Government yesterday, each bearing Mayor Curley's autograph. These were de-

signed and sent out by J. Philip O'Connell, director of municipal celebrations, and his staff. They bore the same greeting as that set forth upon the large decorated placard set up before the City Hall gates. Mayor Curley him-

self received thousands of Christmas-card greetings from all sections of the Nation. Among these were not a few from persons who were in Boston at last Christmastide, and received one of his greetings.

TRAVELER - 1924



Blocks Used for Work Designed by City Engineer

Much interest was manifested today in the laying of a stretch of rubber pavement on Harrison Avenue near the main entrance to the City Hospital.

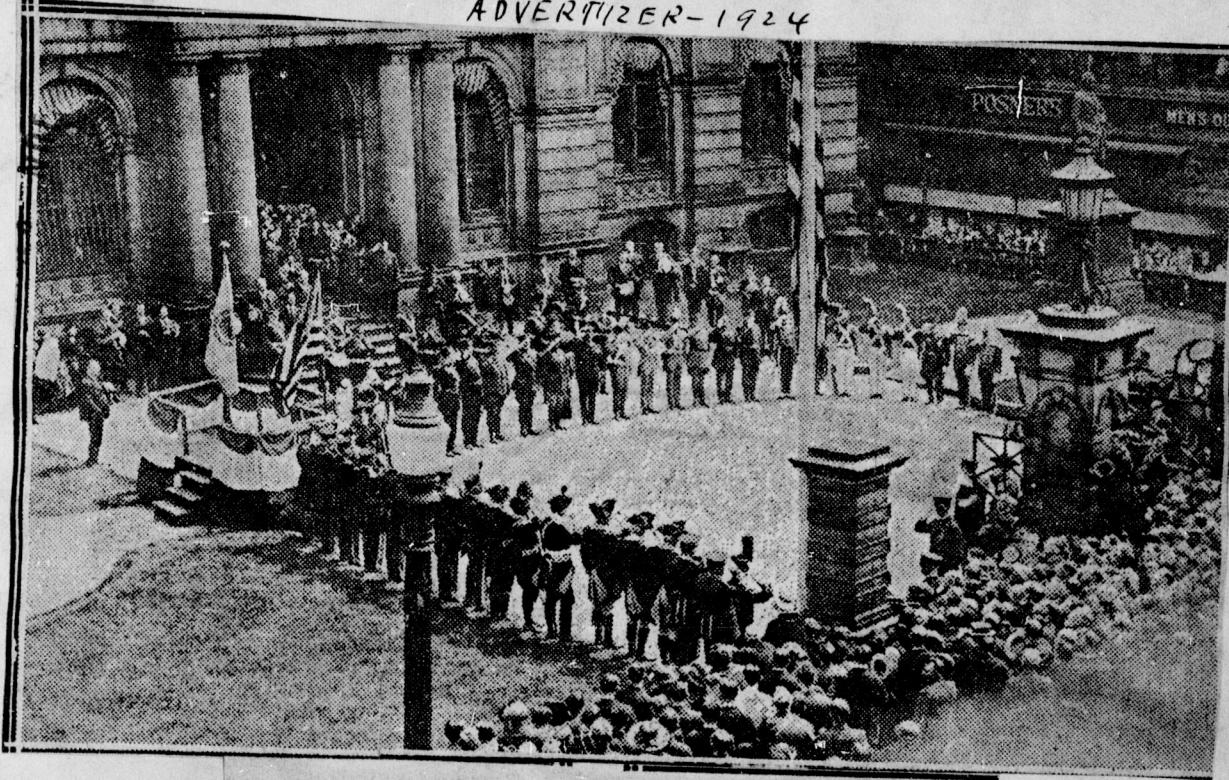
BLOCKS MADE HERE

The type of rubber blocks selected for the experiment was invented and developed by Rufus F. Herrick, consulting engineer of this city, assisted by William T. Gould, paving expert. They were manufactured by the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company of Cambridge. Dearden Street bounds is one of the attributes of the new paving, which is said to be highly durable. Each block measures 6 inches by 12 inches and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. There are several ribs of rubber projecting a half-inch from the under surface of the blocks which give an charge grip on the roadbed, thereby overcoming the crawling and other movements of displacement that have made this kind of paving impractical heretofore. The blocks are laid in mortar on a concrete base.

A section of the street 35 feet long by 15 feet wide is being paved with the rubber and the results will be watched with interest. Joseph J. Comfrey, district foreman of the city paving division, is in charge of the work. This is said to be the first practical test made in this country of rubber paving, although it has been used with success in England.

Laying rubber pavement in Harrison avenue in front of main entrance to the City Hospital.

ADVERTIZER-1924



MAYOR CURLEY lauds Americanism of the Ancients in stirring speech at City Hall. The Mayor was also host to visiting members of the Minute Men of Washington. (Staff Photo)

ANCEINTS RAISE FLAG at City Hall as part of their celebration of the 286th anniversary of the famous old military organization. Photo shows Mayor Curley taking part in ceremony.

